

State of California:

*Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 1999*

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December 28, 1999

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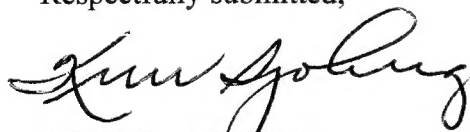
The Governor of California
President pro Tempore of the Senate
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Governor and Legislative Leaders:

The Bureau of State Audits presents its Independent Auditors' Report on the State of California's general purpose financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999. These financial statements are presented on a basis in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The financial statements show that the State's General Fund generated revenues of approximately \$1.8 billion more than it spent for the fiscal year. The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a fund balance of approximately \$2.3 billion. The GAAP basis statements include all liabilities owed by the State while the budgetary basis statements that are used to report on the State's budget do not reflect all liabilities.

We conducted the audit to comply with the California Government Code, Section 8546.4.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kurt Sjoberg", written in dark ink.

KURT R. SJOBERG
State Auditor

State of California:

*Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 1999*

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Independent Auditors' Report

THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the State of California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 1999, as listed in the table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the State of California's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the pension trust funds, which reflect total assets constituting 87 percent of the fiduciary funds. We also did not audit the financial statements of certain enterprise funds, including those of the California State University, which reflect total assets and revenues, constituting 90 percent and 91 percent, respectively, of the enterprise funds. In addition, we did not audit the University of California funds. Finally, we did not audit the financial statements of certain component unit authorities, which reflect total assets and revenues, constituting 97 percent and 93 percent, respectively, of the component unit authorities. The financial statements of the pension trust funds, certain enterprise funds, the University of California funds, and certain component unit authorities referred to above were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for these funds and entities, is based solely upon the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State of California, as of June 30, 1999, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary funds and component unit authorities for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole. The combining financial statements and schedules and required supplementary information listed in the accompanying table of contents are

presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the general purpose financial statements of the State of California. The information for the combining financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of Funding Progress in the required supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the general purpose financial statements and, in our opinion, based upon our audit and the reports of other auditors, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole. We did not audit the required supplementary information on the Year 2000 Compliance of Computer Systems and Other Equipment and do not express an opinion on such information. In addition, we do not provide assurance that the State of California is or will become year 2000 compliant, that the State of California's year 2000 remediation efforts will be successful in whole or in part, or that parties with which the State of California does business are or will become year 2000 compliant.

We did not audit the data included in the introductory and statistical sections of this report, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them. In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, reports on the State's internal control structure and on its compliance with laws and regulations will be issued in our single audit report.

BUREAU OF STATE AUDITS

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Philip Jelichich". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

PHILIP J. JELICHICH, CPA
Deputy State Auditor

November 19, 1999

General Purpose Financial Statements

Combined Balance Sheet

All Fund Types, Account Groups, and
Discretely Presented Component Units

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types			Proprietary Fund Types	
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Enterprise	Internal Service
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS					
Cash and pooled investments (Note 3).....	\$ 2,298,441	\$ 6,936,233	\$ 61,591	\$ 2,445,231	\$ 339,325
Investments (Note 3).....	—	9,142	8,445	4,653,100	187,876
Amount on deposit with U.S. Treasury.....	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables (net).....	177,165	434,699	292	137,843	4,315
Due from other funds (Note 4).....	5,498,027	3,508,755	146,093	259,833	315,368
Due from primary government.....	—	—	—	—	—
Due from other governments.....	412,016	4,981,312	6	75,252	10,523
Prepaid items.....	—	—	—	6,839	27,733
Food stamps (Note 1D).....	—	422,387	—	—	—
Inventories, at cost.....	—	—	—	15,647	87,887
Net investment in direct financing leases (Note 6).....	—	—	—	4,938,296	—
Advances and loans receivable.....	419,443	1,523,237	—	2,590,990	—
Deferred charges.....	—	—	—	1,066,908	—
Fixed assets (Note 7).....	—	—	—	4,885,504	514,660
Investment in UCSF Stanford Health Care.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets.....	918	33,633	2	21,699	11,958
Amount to be provided for retirement of long-term obligations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets and Other Debits.....	\$ 8,806,010	\$ 17,849,398	\$ 216,429	\$ 21,097,142	\$ 1,499,645

Fiduciary Fund Type	Account Groups		Total Primary Government (Memorandum Only)	Component Units		Total Reporting Entity (Memorandum Only)
	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations		University of California	Special Purpose Authorities	
\$ 21,185,205	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 33,266,026	\$ 91,109	\$ 990,107	\$ 34,347,242
289,321,808	—	—	294,180,371	61,883,904	7,628,984	363,693,259
4,986,057	—	—	4,986,057	—	—	4,986,057
10,496,495	—	—	11,250,809	1,638,431	338,643	13,227,883
5,703,537	—	—	15,431,613	144,007	—	15,575,620
—	—	—	—	166,664	3,733	170,397
1,211,908	—	—	6,691,017	152,779	—	6,843,796
38,265	—	—	72,837	—	335	73,172
—	—	—	422,387	—	—	422,387
—	—	—	103,534	88,274	—	191,808
—	—	—	4,938,296	—	—	4,938,296
1,381,903	—	—	5,915,573	—	5,153,597	11,069,170
—	—	—	1,066,908	86,179	63,365	1,216,452
—	17,445,527	—	22,845,691	15,202,443	533,130	38,581,264
—	—	—	—	399,573	—	399,573
140,719	—	—	208,929	1,325	847,366	1,057,620
—	—	23,875,578	23,875,578	—	—	23,875,578
\$ 334,465,897	\$ 17,445,527	\$ 23,875,578	\$ 425,255,626	\$ 79,854,688	\$ 15,559,260	\$ 520,669,574

(Continued)

Combined Balance Sheet

All Fund Types, Account Groups, and Discretely Presented Component Units

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types			Proprietary Fund Types	
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Enterprise	Internal Service
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable.....	\$ 1,073,458	\$ 1,438,056	\$ 15,032	\$ 131,035	\$ 161,330
Due to other funds (Note 4).....	2,073,164	4,977,245	106,406	338,422	182,676
Due to component units (Note 4).....	69,804	96,019	—	—	—
Due to other governments.....	2,451,394	1,996,831	11,162	147,413	75,248
Dividends payable.....	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred revenue (Note 1D).....	—	422,448	—	—	—
Advances from other funds.....	483,893	61,649	—	35,273	95,951
Tax overpayments.....	—	9,919	—	—	—
Benefits payable.....	—	—	—	355,788	43,127
Deposits.....	5	18,247	—	3,723	702
Contracts and notes payable.....	—	—	—	585	21,049
Lottery prizes and annuities.....	—	—	—	2,903,192	—
Compensated absences payable (Note 9).....	130,219	—	—	27,334	37,988
Certificates of participation, commercial paper, and other borrowings (Notes 10, 11).....	—	—	—	14,364	—
Capital lease obligations (Note 12).....	—	—	—	—	74,374
Advance collections.....	24,637	324,257	2,668	348,564	153,071
General obligation bonds payable (Note 14).....	—	—	—	3,716,115	—
Revenue bonds payable (Note 15).....	—	—	—	8,907,522	—
Interest payable.....	4,706	1,988	25,338	140,359	—
Securities lending obligation.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities.....	163,471	140,363	—	398,668	21,603
Total Liabilities.....	6,474,751	9,487,022	160,606	17,468,357	867,119
FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS					
Contributed capital (Notes 1K, 17B).....	—	—	—	247,657	345,183
Investment in general fixed assets (Notes 1K, 7).....	—	—	—	—	—
Retained earnings					
Reserved for regulatory requirements (Note 1K).....	—	—	—	231,348	—
Unreserved (Note 1K).....	—	—	—	3,149,780	287,343
Total Retained Earnings.....	—	—	—	3,381,128	287,343
Fund balances					
Reserved for					
Encumbrances (Note 1K).....	591,947	2,817,946	235,092	—	—
Local agencies (Notes 1K, 3).....	—	—	—	—	—
Advances and loans (Note 1K).....	419,443	1,523,237	—	—	—
Employees' pension benefits (Note 1K).....	—	—	—	—	—
Continuing appropriations (Note 1K).....	697,593	2,894,465	36,622	—	—
Other specific purposes (Note 1K).....	—	—	—	—	—
Total Reserved.....	1,708,983	7,235,648	271,714	—	—
Unreserved					
Undesignated (Deficit) (Note 1K).....	622,276	1,126,728	(215,891)	—	—
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits (Note 1K).....	2,331,259	8,362,376	55,823	3,628,785	632,526
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity, and Other Credits....	\$ 8,806,010	\$ 17,849,398	\$ 216,429	\$ 21,097,142	\$ 1,499,645

Fiduciary Fund Type	Account Groups		Total Primary Government (Memorandum Only)	Component Units		Total Reporting Entity (Memorandum Only)
	Trust and Agency	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations	University of California	Special Purpose Authorities	
\$ 4,859,863	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,678,774	\$ 1,481,794	\$ 15,481	\$ 9,176,049
7,753,700	—	—	15,431,613	144,007	—	15,575,620
4,574	—	—	170,397	—	—	170,397
3,561,588	—	—	8,243,636	—	7,996	8,251,632
—	—	—	—	—	245,763	245,763
—	—	—	422,448	—	—	422,448
295,956	—	—	972,722	—	—	972,722
1,702,636	—	—	1,712,555	—	—	1,712,555
921,437	—	—	1,320,352	—	4,905,961	6,226,313
836,679	—	—	859,356	1,006,806	110,195	1,976,357
—	—	—	21,634	—	4,056	25,690
—	—	—	2,903,192	—	—	2,903,192
—	—	1,057,903	1,253,444	320,830	29,658	1,603,932
—	—	425,644	440,008	1,044,033	—	1,484,041
—	—	3,440,203	3,514,577	1,250,017	110	4,764,704
144,330	—	—	997,527	—	180,866	1,178,393
—	—	16,167,030	19,883,145	—	—	19,883,145
—	—	810,300	9,717,822	2,504,395	6,001,366	18,223,583
—	—	—	172,391	—	139,540	311,931
27,071,713	—	—	27,071,713	8,335,229	—	35,406,942
2,143,098	—	1,974,498	4,841,701	—	883,251	5,724,952
49,295,574	—	23,875,578	107,629,007	16,087,111	12,524,243	136,240,361
—	—	—	592,840	—	109	592,949
—	17,445,527	—	17,445,527	11,235,506	—	28,681,033
—	—	—	231,348	—	592,099	823,447
—	—	—	3,437,123	—	2,442,809	5,879,932
—	—	—	3,668,471	—	3,034,908	6,703,379
—	—	—	3,644,985	—	—	3,644,985
14,154,824	—	—	14,154,824	—	—	14,154,824
581,043	—	—	2,523,723	—	—	2,523,723
259,387,488	—	—	259,387,488	44,136,764	—	303,524,252
—	—	—	3,628,680	—	—	3,628,680
11,046,968	—	—	11,046,968	5,016,223	—	16,063,191
285,170,323	—	—	294,386,668	49,152,987	—	343,539,655
—	—	—	1,533,113	3,379,084	—	4,912,197
285,170,323	17,445,527	—	317,626,619	63,767,577	3,035,017	384,429,213
\$ 334,465,897	\$ 17,445,527	\$ 23,875,578	\$ 425,255,626	\$ 79,854,688	\$ 15,559,260	\$ 520,669,574

(Concluded)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types			Fiduciary Fund Type	Total Primary Government (Memorandum Only)
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Expendable Trust	
REVENUES					
Taxes.....	\$ 57,974,496	\$ 5,088,236	\$ —	\$ 4,212,854	\$ 67,275,586
Intergovernmental.....	4,463	29,663,519	—	658,247	30,326,229
Licenses and permits.....	57,615	3,277,248	—	—	3,334,863
Natural resources.....	9,794	6,156	—	—	15,950
Charges for services.....	112,592	699,744	—	10,124	822,460
Fees and penalties.....	86,012	1,771,086	—	520,295	2,377,393
Investment and interest.....	323,820	350,141	18,777	834,583	1,527,321
Escheat.....	—	—	—	166,186	166,186
Receipts from depositors.....	—	—	—	341,928	341,928
Other.....	93,185	292,797	21,107	572,338	979,427
Total Revenues.....	58,661,977	41,148,927	39,884	7,316,555	107,167,343
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
General government.....	1,790,940	3,465,668	80	71,115	5,327,803
Education.....	26,887,587	4,160,419	16	1,794,261	32,842,283
Health and welfare.....	15,867,239	25,330,603	—	4,611,234	45,809,076
Resources.....	939,827	1,408,541	3,428	16,302	2,368,098
State and consumer services.....	413,033	379,901	4,193	69	797,196
Business and transportation.....	475,031	6,277,698	30	21,396	6,774,155
Correctional programs.....	4,155,703	226,426	—	—	4,382,129
Property tax relief.....	599,004	—	—	—	599,004
Payments to depositors.....	—	—	—	218,753	218,753
Capital outlay.....	83,295	305,425	551,029	—	939,749
Debt service					
Principal retirement.....	1,017,939	8,777	19,834	—	1,046,550
Interest and fiscal charges.....	969,686	86,548	67,362	—	1,123,596
Total Expenditures.....	53,199,284	41,650,006	645,972	6,733,130	102,228,392
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures.....	5,462,693	(501,079)	(606,088)	583,425	4,938,951
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from general obligation bonds, commercial paper, and capital leases.....	83,295	2,799,396	1,016,079	—	3,898,770
Proceeds from refunding long-term debt.....	—	278,960	78,460	—	357,420
Operating transfers in.....	303,020	3,542,683	76,713	285,172	4,207,588
Operating transfers out.....	(1,275,529)	(2,720,960)	(16)	(224,853)	(4,221,358)
Transfers out - component unit.....	(2,789,601)	(30,840)	(2,547)	—	(2,822,988)
Payment to refunding escrow agent.....	—	(278,960)	(78,460)	—	(357,420)
Payment to refund commercial paper.....	—	(1,624,970)	(624,010)	—	(2,248,980)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses).....	(3,678,815)	1,965,309	466,219	60,319	(1,186,968)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	1,783,878	1,464,230	(139,869)	643,744	3,751,983
Fund Balances, July 1, 1998.....	547,381	6,898,146 *	195,692 *	10,984,267 *	18,625,486
Fund Balances, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 2,331,259	\$ 8,362,376	\$ 55,823	\$ 11,628,011	\$ 22,377,469

*Restated (see Note 1L)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Retained Earnings

All Proprietary Fund Types and Discretely Presented Component Units –
Special Purpose Authorities

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Proprietary Fund Types		Total Primary Government (Memorandum Only)	Component Units Special Purpose Authorities	Total Reporting Entity (Memorandum Only)
	Enterprise	Internal Service			
OPERATING REVENUES					
Lottery ticket sales.....	\$ 2,498,298	\$ —	\$ 2,498,298	\$ —	\$ 2,498,298
Service and sales.....	1,175,712	2,387,158	3,562,870	128,765	3,691,635
Earned premiums (net).....	282	—	282	1,211,115	1,211,397
Investment and interest.....	252,095	—	252,095	361,063	613,158
Contributions.....	—	—	—	2,740	2,740
Rent.....	393,797	—	393,797	20,744	414,541
Other.....	24,881	8,228	33,109	108,405	141,514
Total Operating Revenues.....	4,345,065	2,395,386	6,740,451	1,832,832	8,573,283
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Lottery prizes.....	1,307,443	—	1,307,443	—	1,307,443
Personal services.....	260,034	341,604	601,638	64,914	666,552
Supplies.....	75,719	30,495	106,214	—	106,214
Services and charges.....	894,818	1,967,972	2,862,790	191,679	3,054,469
Depreciation.....	102,817	77,766	180,583	12,308	192,891
Benefit payments.....	—	—	—	1,444,727	1,444,727
Interest expense.....	527,023	3,366	530,389	360,715	891,104
Amortization of deferred charges.....	127,003	—	127,003	167,507	294,510
Total Operating Expenses.....	3,294,857	2,421,203	5,716,060	2,241,850	7,957,910
Operating Income (Loss).....	1,050,208	(25,817)	1,024,391	(409,018)	615,373
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Grants received.....	277	—	277	70,291	70,568
Grants provided.....	(625,946)	—	(625,946)	(70,291)	(696,237)
Investment and interest income.....	121,027	14,312	135,339	670,149	805,488
Interest expense and fiscal charges.....	(209,554)	(7)	(209,561)	(3,127)	(212,688)
Dividends paid.....	—	—	—	(122,759)	(122,759)
Lottery payments for education.....	(868,084)	—	(868,084)	—	(868,084)
Other.....	(5,764)	(1,475)	(7,239)	(31,309)	(38,548)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses).....	(1,588,044)	12,830	(1,575,214)	512,954	(1,062,260)
Income (Loss) Before Operating Transfers.....	(537,836)	(12,987)	(550,823)	103,936	(446,887)
OPERATING TRANSFERS					
Operating transfers in.....	48,709	15,138	63,847	—	63,847
Operating transfers out.....	(49,827)	(250)	(50,077)	—	(50,077)
Total Operating Transfers.....	(1,118)	14,888	13,770	—	13,770
Net Income (Loss).....	(538,954)	1,901	(537,053)	103,936	(433,117)
Retained Earnings, July 1, 1998.....	3,920,082 *	285,442	4,205,524	2,930,972	7,136,496
Retained Earnings, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 3,381,128	\$ 287,343	\$ 3,668,471	\$ 3,034,908	\$ 6,703,379

*Restated (see Note 1L)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis – Budget and Actual

All Governmental Cost Funds

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	General Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES			
Major taxes and licenses			
Bank and corporation taxes.....	—	\$ 5,724,002	—
Cigarette and tobacco tax.....	—	150,190	—
Inheritance, estate and gift taxes.....	—	890,488	—
Insurance gross premiums tax.....	—	1,253,972	—
Vehicle license fees.....	—	—	—
Motor vehicle fuel tax.....	—	—	—
Personal income tax.....	—	30,891,481	—
Retail sales and use taxes.....	—	18,957,484	—
Other major taxes and licenses.....	—	331,015	—
Total Major Taxes and Licenses.....	—	58,198,632	—
Minor revenues.....	—	736,512	—
Total Revenues.....	—	58,935,144	—
EXPENDITURES			
Legislative, judicial, executive.....	\$ 2,083,916	\$ 2,054,153	\$ 29,763
State and consumer services.....	424,462	421,870	2,592
Business, transportation and housing.....	25,092	25,041	51
Trade and commerce.....	109,188	107,265	1,923
Resources.....	894,915	869,370	25,545
Environmental protection.....	146,684	144,728	1,956
Health and welfare.....	16,470,056	16,015,209	454,847
Correctional programs.....	4,314,252	4,165,251	149,001
Education.....	29,924,670	29,887,471	37,199
General government			
Tax relief and shared revenues.....	621,275	604,988	16,287
Debt service.....	2,003,814	1,987,913	15,901
Other general government.....	1,063,042	988,624	74,418
Total Expenditures.....	\$ 58,081,366	\$ 57,271,883	\$ 809,483
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers from other funds.....	—	93,878	—
Transfers to other funds.....	—	(996,571)	—
Other additions and deductions.....	—	339,464	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses).....	—	(563,229)	—
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over			
Expenditures and Other Uses.....	—	1,100,032	—
FUND BALANCES			
Fund Balances, July 1, 1998, Restated (Note 2C).....	—	2,807,639	—
Fund Balances, June 30, 1999.....	—	\$ 3,907,671	—

Other Governmental Cost Funds			Total		
Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
—	\$ 235	—	—	\$ 5,724,237	—
—	826,323	—	—	976,513	—
—	1	—	—	890,489	—
—	—	—	—	1,253,972	—
—	3,730,813	—	—	3,730,813	—
—	3,025,226	—	—	3,025,226	—
—	3,384	—	—	30,894,865	—
—	3,933,209	—	—	22,890,693	—
—	1,882,842	—	—	2,213,857	—
—	13,402,033	—	—	71,600,665	—
—	3,894,145	—	—	4,630,657	—
—	17,296,178	—	—	76,231,322	—
\$ 492,371	\$ 469,982	\$ 22,389	\$ 2,576,287	\$ 2,524,135	\$ 52,152
485,460	407,876	77,584	909,922	829,746	80,176
5,348,016	4,574,758	773,258	5,373,108	4,599,799	773,309
24,256	23,531	725	133,444	130,796	2,648
873,002	825,953	47,049	1,767,917	1,695,323	72,594
470,228	455,332	14,896	616,912	600,060	16,852
3,656,476	3,600,920	55,556	20,126,532	19,616,129	510,403
16,852	16,223	629	4,331,104	4,181,474	149,630
756,681	734,622	22,059	30,681,351	30,622,093	59,258
3,996,421	3,996,421	—	4,617,696	4,601,409	16,287
501	263	238	2,004,315	1,988,176	16,139
169,971	123,973	45,998	1,233,013	1,112,597	120,416
\$ 16,290,235	\$ 15,229,854	\$ 1,060,381	\$ 74,371,601	\$ 72,501,737	\$ 1,869,864
—	14,514,646	—	—	14,608,524	—
—	(15,419,418)	—	—	(16,415,989)	—
—	175,277	—	—	514,741	—
—	(729,495)	—	—	(1,292,724)	—
—	1,336,829	—	—	2,436,861	—
—	4,696,668	—	—	7,504,307	—
—	\$ 6,033,497	—	—	\$ 9,941,168	—

Combined Statement of Cash Flows

All Proprietary Fund Types and Discretely Presented Component Units –
Special Purpose Authorities

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Proprietary Fund Types		Component Units
	Enterprise (1)	Internal Service (2)	Special Purpose Authorities
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 1,050,208	\$ (25,817)	\$ (409,018)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS			
Interest expense on operating debt.....	110	3,366	357,512
Depreciation.....	102,817	77,766	12,308
Accretion of capital appreciation bonds.....	10,871	—	8,896
Provisions and allowances.....	8,516	—	6,942
Accrual of deferred charges.....	(2,014)	—	(169,829)
Amortization of deferred credits.....	(3,747)	—	(5,471)
Amortization of discounts.....	3,975	—	6,852
Amortization of deferred charges.....	127,003	—	165,668
Purchase of program loans.....	(13)	—	(950,538)
Collection of principal from program loans.....	—	—	566,520
Other.....	13,813	(3,587)	(27,144)
Change in assets and liabilities			
Receivables.....	(18,412)	(583)	(20,125)
Due from other funds.....	(8,410)	134,314	—
Due from primary government.....	—	—	(1,169)
Due from other governments.....	(12,746)	(4,775)	—
Prepaid items.....	15,696	(10,435)	(71)
Inventories.....	(2,490)	(18,610)	—
Net investment in direct financing leases.....	129,596	—	—
Advances and loans receivable.....	17,835	—	—
Other assets.....	22,947	(2,868)	37,404
Accounts payable.....	12,423	20,379	(7,346)
Interest payable.....	(8,482)	—	—
Due to other funds.....	(48,398)	(39,167)	—
Due to other governments.....	(2,802)	5,760	(2,562)
Benefits payable.....	88,021	2,042	221,878
Deposits.....	(5,804)	(555)	60,926
Lottery prizes and annuities.....	(184,620)	—	—
Contracts and notes payable.....	(415)	(2,804)	128
Compensated absences payable.....	2,766	1,948	2,483
Capital lease obligations.....	—	(415)	110
Advance collections.....	(20,179)	(18,667)	533
Other liabilities.....	20,361	(11,707)	(26,841)
Total Adjustments.....	258,218	131,402	237,064
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities.....	1,308,426	105,585	(171,954)

(Continued)

Non-cash transactions are those portions of investing, financing, or capital activities that affected assets and liabilities but did not result in cash receipts or payments during the period.

(1) Enterprise funds had the following non-cash transactions:

- \$ 205 million on interest accreted on annuitized lottery prizes.
- \$ 31 million on unclaimed lottery prizes directly transferred for educational purposes.
- \$ 123 million unrealized loss on lottery investments.

(2) Internal service funds made non-cash transactions for installment purchases totaling approximately \$16 million to acquire equipment and for capital lease obligations of \$54 million to acquire buildings.

	Proprietary Fund Types		Component Units
	Enterprise	Internal Service (1)	Special Purpose Authorities
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid.....	—	—	(81,938)
Return of advances from other funds.....	—	—	—
Advances from other funds.....	9,818	3,000	—
Proceeds from revenue bonds.....	129,160	—	1,185,357
Retirement of general obligation bonds.....	(263,530)	—	—
Retirement of revenue bonds.....	—	—	(871,907)
Interest paid on operating debt.....	—	(7)	(356,303)
Operating transfers in.....	47,744	15,138	—
Operating transfers out.....	(52,830)	(250)	—
Grants provided.....	(625,946)	—	(70,291)
Lottery payments for education.....	(897,845)	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Noncapital Financing Activities.....	(1,653,429)	17,881	(195,082)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Unamortized water project costs.....	89,585	—	—
Acquisition of intangible assets.....	—	(3,742)	—
Acquisition of fixed assets.....	(312,260)	(96,863)	(15,551)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets.....	139	24,568	36,698
Advances from other funds.....	250,457	—	—
Return of advances from other funds.....	(250,829)	—	—
Proceeds from notes payable and commercial paper.....	14,364	—	—
Principal paid on notes payable and commercial paper.....	(29,277)	(15,784)	—
Payment of capital lease obligations.....	—	(2,392)	—
Retirement of general obligation bonds.....	(37,220)	—	—
Proceeds from revenue bonds.....	544,252	—	—
Retirement of revenue bonds.....	(398,894)	—	(2,391)
Interest paid.....	(214,578)	(3,366)	(3,017)
Contributed capital.....	48,801	1,007	10
Grants received.....	277	—	70,291
Operating transfers in.....	2,892	—	—
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent.....	(200,996)	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Capital and Related Financing Activities.....	(493,287)	(96,572)	86,040
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investments.....	(279,234)	(3,579)	(270,786)
Advances and loans provided.....	(12,616)	—	—
Collection of advances and loans.....	16,225	—	—
Proceeds from maturity and sale of investments.....	453,697	—	222,280
Interest on investments.....	120,498	14,446	669,989
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities.....	298,570	10,867	621,483
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Pooled Investments.....	(539,720)	37,761	340,487
Cash and Pooled Investments at July 1, 1998.....	2,984,951	301,564	649,620
Cash and Pooled Investments at June 30, 1999.....	\$ 2,445,231	\$ 339,325	\$ 990,107

(Concluded)

Combined Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Pension Trust Funds and Discretely Presented Component Unit – University of California

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government Pension Trust Funds	Component Unit University of California Retirement System Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions		
Employer.....	\$ 3,532,657	\$ 472
Plan member.....	2,969,960	422,933
Total Contributions.....	6,502,617	423,405
Investment income		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments.....	21,999,163	3,412,380
Interest, dividends, and other investment income.....	9,069,073	1,723,734
Less: Investment expense.....	(1,625,909)	(311,953)
Net Investment Income.....	29,442,327	4,824,161
Other.....	5,273	—
Total Additions.....	35,950,217	5,247,566
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits.....	8,209,788	629,664
Refunds of contributions.....	237,294	430,560
Administrative expense.....	192,225	28,211
Total Deductions.....	8,639,307	1,088,435
Net Increase in Fund Balance Reserved for Employees' Pension Benefits.....	27,310,910	4,159,131
Fund Balance Reserved for Employees' Pension Benefits, July 1, 1998.....	232,076,578 *	39,977,633
Fund Balance Reserved for Employees' Pension Benefits, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 259,387,488	\$ 44,136,764

* Restated (see Note 1L)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Investment Trust Fund – Local Agency Investment

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	
Investment and interest income.....	\$ 752,759
Less: Operating expenditures and expenses.....	(1,651)
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting From Operations.....	751,108
DISTRIBUTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS	
Distributions paid and payable.....	(751,108)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM DEPOSITOR TRANSACTIONS	
Receipts from depositors.....	20,225,596
Less: Withdrawals by depositors.....	(17,803,299)
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Depositor Transactions.....	2,422,297
Total Change in Net Assets.....	2,422,297
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants, July 1, 1998.....	11,732,527
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 14,154,824

Combined Balance Sheet – Discretely Presented Component Unit – University of California

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Current Funds	Loan Funds	Endowment and Similar Funds	Plant Funds	Agency Funds	Retirement System Funds	Total (Memorandum Only)
ASSETS							
Cash.....	\$ 88,777	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,332	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 91,109
Investments.....	4,196,167	68,837	5,071,910	1,507,756	754,339	50,284,895	61,883,904
Receivables (net).....	1,008,974	279,807	1,737	15,193	—	332,720	1,638,431
Due from other funds.....	104	—	21,015	1,316	—	121,572	144,007
Due from primary government.....	166,664	—	—	—	—	—	166,664
Due from other governments.....	151,541	1,238	—	—	—	—	152,779
Inventories, at cost.....	88,274	—	—	—	—	—	88,274
Deferred charges.....	86,179	—	—	—	—	—	86,179
Fixed assets.....	—	—	—	15,202,443	—	—	15,202,443
Investment in UCSF Stanford Health Care.....	—	—	—	399,573	—	—	399,573
Other assets.....	—	—	—	1,325	—	—	1,325
Total Assets.....	\$ 5,786,680	\$ 349,882	\$ 5,094,662	\$ 17,129,938	\$ 754,339	\$ 50,739,187	\$ 79,854,688
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable.....	\$ 1,389,027	\$ —	\$ 5,054	\$ 27,099	\$ —	\$ 60,614	\$ 1,481,794
Due to other funds.....	122,672	2,000	—	19,335	—	—	144,007
Deposits.....	252,467	—	—	—	754,339	—	1,006,806
Compensated absences.....	320,830	—	—	—	—	—	320,830
Commercial paper and other borrowings.....	53,037	—	—	990,996	—	—	1,044,033
Capital lease obligations.....	—	—	—	1,250,017	—	—	1,250,017
Revenue bonds payable.....	—	8,810	—	2,495,585	—	—	2,504,395
Securities lending obligation.....	873,331	14,904	602,538	302,647	—	6,541,809	8,335,229
Total Liabilities.....	3,011,364	25,714	607,592	5,085,679	754,339	6,602,423	16,087,111
Fund Equity							
Investment in general fixed assets.....	—	—	—	11,235,506	—	—	11,235,506
Fund balances							
Employees' pension benefits....	—	—	—	—	—	44,136,764	44,136,764
Reserved for other							
specific purposes.....	849,821	290,872	3,520,669	354,861	—	—	5,016,223
Undesignated.....	1,925,495	33,296	966,401	453,892	—	—	3,379,084
Total Fund Equity.....	2,775,316	324,168	4,487,070	12,044,259	—	44,136,764	63,767,577
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity.....	\$ 5,786,680	\$ 349,882	\$ 5,094,662	\$ 17,129,938	\$ 754,339	\$ 50,739,187	\$ 79,854,688

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Combined Statement of Changes in Fund Balances – Discretely Presented Component Unit – University of California

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Current Funds	Loan Funds	Endowment and Similar Funds	Plant Funds
REVENUES AND OTHER ADDITIONS				
Student tuition and fees.....	\$ 1,082,322	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,596
U.S. government.....	4,616,363	3,396	—	32,998
Local government.....	110,651	—	—	—
Sales and services				
Educational activities.....	897,661	—	—	—
Medical centers.....	1,928,267	—	—	—
Auxiliary enterprises.....	615,366	—	—	—
Private gifts, grants, and contracts.....	716,513	239	48,676	87,984
Investment income				
Endowment activities.....	138,373	—	7,790	—
Securities lending.....	77,236	798	—	11,749
Other.....	184,574	9,320	—	60,345
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments.....	(20,856)	(466)	496,303	(10,634)
Expended for plant facilities (including \$385,797 of current funds).....	—	—	—	878,000
Retirement of indebtedness.....	—	—	—	140,986
Other revenues.....	292,515	—	—	—
Transfers in — primary government.....	2,721,381	—	—	101,607
Other additions.....	49,276	8,681	1,324	27,470
Total Revenues and Other Additions.....	13,409,642	21,968	554,093	1,347,101
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS				
Current fund expenditures				
Educational and general.....	7,028,269	—	—	—
Medical centers.....	1,858,055	—	—	—
Auxiliary enterprises.....	495,714	—	—	—
Department of Energy laboratories.....	2,997,073	—	—	—
Securities lending fees and rebates.....	73,525	760	—	11,184
Plant fund expenditures (including noncapitalized expenditures of \$25,409).....	—	—	—	517,612
Debt service				
Principal retirement.....	—	—	—	140,986
Interest.....	—	—	—	219,567
Disposal of plant assets.....	—	—	—	265,283
Debt extinguishment.....	—	—	—	(685)
Other.....	45,095	7,407	1,105	—
Total Expenditures and Other Deductions.....	12,497,731	8,167	1,105	1,153,947
TRANSFERS AMONG FUNDS				
Mandatory contractual arrangements				
Loan funds matching grants.....	(962)	962	—	—
Principal and interest.....	(286,459)	—	—	286,459
Nonmandatory (discretionary allocations).....	(310,085)	(683)	45,851	264,917
Total Transfers Among Funds.....	(597,506)	279	45,851	551,376
Change in Capitalization Threshold (Note 1H).....	—	—	—	(272,912)
Net Increase in Fund Balances.....	314,405	14,080	598,839	471,618
Fund Balances, July 1, 1998.....	2,460,911	310,088	3,888,231	11,572,641
Fund Balances, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 2,775,316	\$ 324,168	\$ 4,487,070	\$ 12,044,259

Combined Statement of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Changes – Discretely Presented Component Unit – University of California

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Current Funds		Total (Memorandum Only)
	Unrestricted	Restricted	
REVENUES			
Student tuition and fees.....	\$ 1,082,322	\$ —	\$ 1,082,322
U.S. government appropriations, grants and contracts.....	301,877	1,266,978	1,568,855
Local government grants and contracts.....	1,674	98,382	100,056
Sales and services			
Education activities.....	897,661	—	897,661
Medical centers.....	1,928,267	—	1,928,267
Auxiliary enterprises.....	615,366	—	615,366
Private gifts, grants and contracts.....	70,404	580,478	650,882
Investment income			
Endowment and similar funds.....	30,401	75,933	106,334
Securities lending.....	40,739	34,743	75,482
Other.....	145,654	—	145,654
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments.....	(15,904)	—	(15,904)
Department of Energy laboratories.....	28,750	2,997,073	3,025,823
Other revenues.....	292,515	—	292,515
Transfers in — primary government.....	2,327,298	273,816	2,601,114
Total Revenues.....	7,747,024	5,327,403	13,074,427
EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS			
Educational and general			
Instructional.....	2,115,979	144,209	2,260,188
Research.....	291,029	1,573,872	1,864,901
Public service.....	132,506	106,922	239,428
Academic support.....	949,002	122,795	1,071,797
Student services.....	272,441	10,912	283,353
Institutional support.....	501,121	35,212	536,333
Operation and maintenance of plant.....	303,203	2,213	305,416
Student financial aid.....	179,946	286,907	466,853
Mandatory transfers			
Loan fund matching grant.....	723	239	962
Debt service.....	98,339	106,157	204,496
Total Educational and General Expenditures, and Mandatory Transfers.....	4,844,289	2,389,438	7,233,727
Medical centers			
Expenditures.....	1,852,961	5,094	1,858,055
Mandatory transfers.....	32,477	—	32,477
Total Medical Centers.....	1,885,438	5,094	1,890,532
Auxiliary enterprises			
Expenditures.....	488,263	7,451	495,714
Mandatory transfers.....	49,486	—	49,486
Total Auxiliary Enterprises.....	537,749	7,451	545,200
Department of Energy laboratories.....	—	2,997,073	2,997,073
Securities lending fees and rebates.....	38,782	34,743	73,525
Total Expenditures and Mandatory Transfers.....	7,306,258	5,433,799	12,740,057
OTHER TRANSFERS AND ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)			
Restricted receipts in excess of restricted expenditures.....	—	285,939	285,939
Nonmandatory transfers.....	(247,129)	(62,956)	(310,085)
Other.....	10,125	(5,944)	4,181
Total Other Transfers and Additions (Deductions).....	(237,004)	217,039	(19,965)
Net Increase in Fund Balances.....	\$ 203,762	\$ 110,643	\$ 314,405

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements present information on the financial activities of the State of California over which the Governor, the Legislature, and other elected officials have direct or indirect governing and fiscal control. These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Technical Bulletin No. 99-1, Disclosures about Year 2000 Issues, an amendment of Technical Bulletin 98-1, have been implemented in this report. The provisions of GASB Statement No. 32, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, have been implemented in this report for the deferred compensation program for primary government employees.

A. Reporting Entity

As required by GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, these financial statements present the primary government of the State and its component units. The **primary government** consists of all funds, account groups, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are not legally separate from the State. GASB Statement No. 14 does not modify the fiduciary fund reporting requirements of the primary government. As a result, funds such as the Public Employees' Retirement Fund and the State Teachers' Retirement Fund are reported in the appropriate fiduciary funds. Component units are organizations that are legally separate from the State but for which the State is financially accountable, or for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State is such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The decision to include a potential component unit in the State's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Following is information on blended and discretely presented component units for the State.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the primary government's operations. Therefore, data from these blended component units are integrated into the appropriate funds for reporting purposes.

Building authorities are blended component units because they have been created through the use of Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements with various cities to finance the construction of state buildings. The building authorities are reported as capital projects

funds. As a result, the \$784 million of capital lease arrangements between the building authorities and the State have been eliminated from the combined balance sheet. Instead, only the underlying fixed assets and the debt used to acquire them are reported in the appropriate account groups. Copies of the financial statements of the building authorities may be obtained from the State Controller's Office, Division of Accounting and Reporting, P.O. Box 942850, Sacramento, California 94250-5876.

Discretely presented component units are reported in separate columns in the combined financial statements. Discretely presented component units are legally separate from the primary government, and mostly provide services to entities and individuals outside the State. For ease of presentation, discretely presented component units, other than the University of California, are included in the statements under the heading of special purpose authorities.

The University of California was founded in 1868 as a public, state-supported, land grant institution. It was written into the State Constitution of 1879 as a public trust to be administered by a governing board, the Regents of the University of California. The University of California is a component unit of the State because the State appoints a voting majority of the Regents of the University of California, and expenditures for the support of various University of California programs and capital outlay are appropriated by the annual Budget Act.

Copies of the University of California's separately issued financial statements may be obtained from the University of California, Financial Management, 1111 Franklin Street, 10th Floor, Oakland, California 94607-5200.

Special purpose authorities are presented in three separate categories for condensed financial statement reporting purposes: State Compensation Insurance Fund (SCIF), California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA), and Non-Major Component Units. SCIF and CHFA are considered major component units while all other special purpose authority component units are shown as Non-Major Component Units.

The SCIF is a self-supporting enterprise created to offer insurance protection to employers at the lowest possible cost. It operates in competition with other insurance carriers to provide services to the State, counties, cities, school districts, or other public corporations. It is a component unit of the State because the State appoints all five voting members of the SCIF's governing board and has the authority to approve or modify the SCIF's budget. Copies of the SCIF's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1998, may be obtained from the State Compensation Insurance Fund, 1275 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94103.

The CHFA was created by the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, as amended. The CHFA's purpose is to meet

the housing needs of persons and families of low and moderate income. It is a component unit of the State because the State appoints a voting majority of the CHFA's governing board and has the authority to approve or modify its budget. Copies of the CHFA's financial statements may be obtained from the California Housing Finance Agency, 1121 L Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

State legislation created various other Non-Major Component Units to provide certain services outside the primary government and to provide certain private and public entities with a low-cost source of financing for programs deemed to be in the public interest. These entities are considered component units because the majority of governing board members are appointed by, or are members of, the primary government. Copies of the financial statements of these component units may be obtained from the State Controller's Office, Division of Accounting and Reporting, P.O. Box 942850, Sacramento, California 94250-5876. The Non-Major Component Units are:

The California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, which provides financing for alternative energy and advanced transportation technologies;

The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, which provides financing for business development and public improvements (Effective January 1, 1999, the *California Economic Development Financing Authority* merged with the *California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank*.);

The California Pollution Control Financing Authority, which provides financing for pollution control facilities;

The California Health Facilities Financing Authority, which provides financing for the construction, equipping, or acquiring of health facilities;

The California Educational Facilities Authority, which issues revenue bonds to assist private educational institutions of higher learning in financing the expansion and construction of educational facilities;

The California School Finance Authority, which provides loans to school and community college districts to assist in obtaining equipment and facilities;

The District Agricultural Associations, which exhibit all of the industries, industrial enterprises, resources, and products of the state;

The San Joaquin River Conservancy, which was created to acquire and manage public lands within the San Joaquin River Parkway; and

The California Urban Waterfront Area Restoration Financing Authority, which provides financing for coastal and inland urban waterfront restoration projects.

A joint venture is an entity, resulting from a contractual arrangement, that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control. In such an arrangement, the participants retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility in the entity. These entities are not part of the primary government or a component unit.

The State participates in a joint venture with the Capitol Area Development Authority (CADA). The CADA was created in 1978 by the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the primary government and the City of Sacramento for the location of state buildings and other improvements. The CADA is a public entity, separate from the primary government and the City, and is administered by a board of five members: two appointed by the primary government, two appointed by the City, and one appointed by the affirmative vote of at least three of the other four members of the board. The primary government designates the chairperson of the board. Although the primary government does not have an equity interest in the CADA, it does have an ongoing financial interest. Based upon the appointment authority, the primary government has the ability to indirectly influence the CADA to undertake special projects for the citizenry of the participants. The primary government subsidizes the CADA's operations by leasing land to the CADA without consideration; however, the primary government is not obligated to do so. Since the primary government does not have an equity interest in the CADA, the CADA's financial information is not included in the financial statements of this report. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Capitol Area Development Authority, 1530 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California 95814.

Effective November 1, 1997, the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Medical Center (a portion of a discretely presented component unit) and Stanford Health Services, which manages and operates Stanford University's medical center, merged through the formation of UCSF Stanford Health Care, a separate non-profit corporation (the Corporation). The Corporation is governed by a seventeen member Board of Directors consisting of representatives from both universities, selected officers of the new corporation, and three independent directors. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to support, benefit, and further the charitable, scientific, and educational purposes of the Schools of Medicine at UCSF and Stanford. The UC's investment in the Corporation is accounted for as a joint venture using the equity method of accounting. The UC's interest in the earnings of the Corporation is recorded as revenue within the current unrestricted fund and as an increase in the UC's assets. Equity distributions are recorded as a reduction in the UC's assets.

Substantially all of the medical center and clinical practice assets and liabilities of both the UCSF Medical Center and Stanford Health Services were either contributed or leased to the Corporation. The

UC leased real property to the Corporation under long-term leases for a nominal annual rent and all personal property for terms ranging from 5 to 20 years, with bargain purchase options available at the end of the lease term. Such amounts have been accounted for as part of the investment in the Corporation.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Corporation's income or losses are allocated equally between the UC and Stanford University. The agreement provides for the Corporation's Board of Directors to annually determine whether to distribute a portion of operating income as academic contributions to each university. During the year ended June 30, 1999, the UC's share of the Corporation's loss was \$17 million and the Corporation distributed \$1 million to the UC.

The UC also entered into certain operating agreements with the Corporation, primarily for the use of UC employees, facilities, and technical expertise. The UC recorded revenue of \$261 million under these agreements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999. In addition to the operating agreements, the UC may manage a portion of the investments of the Corporation. The fair value of these investments totaled \$199 million at June 30, 1999.

Information on the finances of the Corporation may be obtained from the University of California, Financial Management, 1111 Franklin Street, 10th Floor, Oakland, California 94607-5200.

The **Bay Area Toll Authority**, which is not part of the State's reporting entity, was created by the California Legislature in 1997 to administer the base \$1 toll on toll revenues collected from the San Francisco Bay Area's seven state-owned toll bridges and to have program oversight related to certain bridge construction projects. Additional information on the Bay Area Toll Authority may be obtained from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 101 Eighth Street, Oakland, California 94607.

B. Fund Accounting

The financial statements of the State are organized and operated on the basis of funds, account groups, and component units. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. Account groups are a reporting device to account for certain assets and liabilities of the governmental funds that are not recorded directly in those funds. A component unit is an organization which is legally separate from the State but for which the State is financially accountable, or for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State is such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The financial activities of the State accounted for in the accompanying financial statements are classified as follows.

Governmental Fund Types are used primarily to account for services provided to the general public without charging directly for those services. The State has three governmental fund types.

The *General Fund* is the main operating fund of the State. It accounts for transactions related to resources obtained and used for those services that do not need to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds account for transactions related to resources obtained from specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Capital Projects Funds account for transactions related to resources obtained and used to acquire or construct major capital facilities.

Proprietary Fund Types present financial data on activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. Users are charged for the goods or services provided. For its proprietary funds, the State applies all applicable GASB pronouncements, pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, as well as all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless the FASB Statements and Interpretations conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. However, with one exception, the State has elected not to apply FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989. The exception is Prison Industries, an internal service fund, which has elected to follow FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, unless they conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The State has two proprietary fund types.

Enterprise Funds account for goods or services provided to the general public on a continuing basis when (1) the State intends that all or most of the cost involved is to be financed by user charges, or (2) periodic measurement of the results of operations is appropriate for management control, accountability, capital maintenance, public policy, or other purposes.

Internal Service Funds account for goods or services provided to other agencies, departments, or governments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Fund Types are used to account for assets held by the State. The State acts as a trustee or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, or other funds. The State has four fiduciary fund types.

Expendable Trust Funds account for assets held in a trustee capacity when principal, income, and earnings on principal may be expended in the course of a fund's designated operations.

Pension Trust Funds account for transactions, assets, liabilities, and net assets available for plan benefits of the retirement systems.

Agency Funds account for assets held by the State, which acts as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, or other funds. They are custodial in nature and do not measure the results of operations.

The *Investment Trust Fund* accounts for the deposits, withdrawals, and earnings of the Local Agency Investment Fund, an external investment pool for local governments and public agencies.

Account Groups are used to establish control over and accountability for the government's general fixed assets and general long-term obligations. The State has two account groups.

The *General Fixed Assets Account Group* accounts for governmental fixed assets not reported in a proprietary fund or a trust fund.

The *General Long-Term Obligations Account Group* accounts for unmatured general obligation bonds and other long-term obligations generally expected to be financed from governmental funds.

Discretely Presented Component Units are reported in separate columns in the combined financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government. The discretely presented component units are classified as the University of California and as special purpose authorities. The University of California's financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP using the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants College Guide Model. As a result, the University of California's activities are accounted for in the following funds: Current Funds; Loan Funds; Endowment and Similar Funds; Plant Funds; Agency Funds; and Retirement System Funds. Special purpose authorities account for their activities as enterprise funds.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Governmental Fund Types and **Expendable Trust Funds** are presented using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, operating statements present increases and decreases in net current assets; the unreserved fund balance is a measure of available spendable resources.

The accounts of the governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded as they become measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred. Principal tax revenues

susceptible to accrual are recorded as taxpayers earn income (personal income and bank and corporation taxes), as sales are made (consumption and use taxes), and as the taxable event occurs (miscellaneous taxes), net of estimated tax overpayments. Other revenue sources are recorded when they are earned or when they are due, provided they are measurable and available within the ensuing 12 months.

Compensated absences are accounted for on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Except for expenditures in the General Fund for earned leave of academic-year faculty, compensated absences expenditures are not accrued since it is not anticipated that compensated absences will be used in excess of a normal year's accumulation.

Agency Funds are custodial in nature and do not measure the results of operations. Assets and liabilities are recorded using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Proprietary Fund Types, the Investment Trust Fund, and Pension Trust Funds are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus.

The accounts of the proprietary fund types, the investment trust fund, and pension trust funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Lottery revenue and the related prize expense are recognized when sales are made. Certain prizes are payable in deferred installments. Such liabilities are recorded at the present value of amounts payable in the future.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, all cash and pooled investments in the State Treasurer's pooled investment program are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Discretely Presented Component Units, which are classified as the University of California and special purpose authorities, are accounted for on the flow of current resources and flow of economic resources measurement focus, respectively. All use the full accrual basis of accounting.

D. Food Stamps

The distribution of food stamp benefits is recognized as revenue and expenditures in a special revenue fund, as required by GAAP. Revenue and expenditures are recognized when the benefits are distributed to the recipients. Food stamp balances held by the counties are reported as an asset and offset by deferred revenue. Revenues, expenditures, and balances of food stamp benefits are measured based on face value.

E. Inventories

Inventories are primarily stated at either the lower of average cost or market, or at cost utilizing the weighted average valuation method. In governmental fund types, inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased. In proprietary fund types, inventories are expensed when consumed.

The discretely presented component units have inventory policies similar to the primary government's.

F. Net Investment in Direct Financing Leases

The State Public Works Board, an agency that accounts for its activities as an enterprise fund, has entered into lease-purchase agreements with various other primary government agencies, the University of California, and certain local agencies. The payments from these leases will be used to satisfy the principal and interest requirements of revenue bonds issued by the State Public Works Board to finance the construction of facilities and energy efficiency projects. Upon expiration of these leases, jurisdiction of the facilities and projects will be with the primary government agency, University of California, or local agency. The State Public Works Board records the net investment in direct financing leases at the net present value of the minimum lease payments.

G. Deferred Charges

The deferred charges account in the enterprise fund type primarily represents operating and maintenance costs and unrecovered capital costs that will be recognized as expenses over the remaining life of long-term state water supply contracts. These costs are billable in future years. In addition, the account includes unbilled interest earnings on unrecovered capital costs that are recorded as deferred charges. These charges are recognized when billed in future years under the terms of water supply contracts.

H. Fixed Assets

The **General Fixed Assets Account Group** includes capital assets that are not assets of any specific fund, but rather of the primary government as a whole. Most of these assets arise from the expenditure of the financial resources of governmental funds and expendable trust funds used to acquire or construct them. The General Fixed Assets Account Group does not include fixed assets of proprietary funds or pension trust funds. These fixed assets are accounted for in their respective funds.

The General Fixed Assets Account Group is presented in the financial statements at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are stated at fair market value at the time of donation. Interest during construction has not been capitalized. Also, public domain or "infrastructure" fixed assets are not capitalized. Accumulated depreciation is not recorded in the General Fixed Assets Account Group. Purchased fixed assets are stated at historical cost. Tangible and intangible property are capitalized if the property has a normal useful life of at least one year and an acquisition cost of at least \$5,000.

Proprietary Fund Type fixed assets, consisting of property, plant, and equipment, are stated at cost at the date of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation. They are depreciated over their estimated useful or service lives, ranging from two to 100 years, using the straight-line method of depreciation. Dormitory facilities, which represent 16.2% of the fixed assets of the enterprise funds, are not depreciated.

The fixed assets of the **discretely presented component units** are stated at cost at the date of acquisition, or fair market value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. Depreciation on the majority of the fixed assets of the discretely presented component units is not recorded, which is consistent with GAAP. On July 1, 1998, the University of California increased the threshold for capitalizing fixed assets from \$500 to \$1,500. Therefore, \$273 million of fixed assets with a value of less than \$1,500 were written off and are included as a separate line item on the Combined Statement of Changes in Fund Balances.

I. Long-Term Obligations

The primary government reports long-term obligations of governmental funds in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Long-term obligations consist of certain unmatured general obligation bonds, certain unmatured revenue bonds, capital lease obligations, certificates of participation, commercial paper, the net pension obligation of the pension trust funds, the liability for employees' compensated absences and workers' compensation claims, amounts owed for lawsuits, and the primary government's share of the University of California pension liability.

With approval in advance from the Legislature, certain authorities and state agencies may issue revenue bonds. Principal and interest on revenue bonds are payable from the pledged revenues of the respective funds, the building authorities, and agencies. The General Fund has no legal liability for payment of principal and interest on revenue bonds. With the exception of the building authorities, which are included in capital projects funds, the liability for revenue bonds is recorded in the respective fund.

J. Compensated Absences

In the governmental funds, only the amounts of compensated absences that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are accrued at year end, such as costs of academic-year faculty. The costs of the academic-year faculty represent services rendered over a ten-month period that are paid over a 12-month period. The balance of the amounts owed for services rendered is reported as a current liability in the General Fund. Unless it is anticipated that compensated absences will be used in excess of a normal year's accumulation, no additional liabilities are accrued. As a result, the unpaid liability for governmental funds is recorded in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Accumulated sick-leave balances are not included in the compensated absences because they do not vest to employees. However, unused sick-leave balances convert to service credits upon retirement.

The amounts of vested unpaid vacation and annual leave accumulated by state employees are accrued when incurred in proprietary funds. In the discretely presented component units, the compensated absences are accounted for in a similar manner as the proprietary funds in the primary government.

K. Fund Equity

Fund equity accounts present the difference between assets and liabilities of a fund. The fund equity accounts consist of *contributed capital* and *retained earnings* for proprietary funds and certain component units, *investment in general fixed assets* for the General Fixed Assets Account Group and certain component units, and *fund balance* for governmental funds, trust funds, and certain component units.

Contributed capital is the permanent fund capital of a proprietary fund. Contributed capital is created when a residual equity transfer is received by a proprietary fund, when a general fixed asset is "transferred" to a proprietary fund, or when a grant is received that is externally restricted to capital acquisition or construction.

Retained earnings are divided into two sections: *reserved for regulatory requirements* and *unreserved*. The reserved for regulatory requirements represents a segregation of the retained earnings in enterprise funds and certain component units for amounts that are unavailable for general use as a result of specific legal requirements. Unreserved retained earnings represent the accumulated earnings of proprietary funds and certain component units that are not reserved for any specific purpose.

The fund balances for governmental funds and trust funds are divided into two sections: *reserved* and *unreserved-undesignated*. Part or all of the total fund balance may be reserved as a result of law or generally accepted accounting principles. Reserves represent those portions of the fund balances that are legally segregated for specific uses. The reserves of the fund balance for governmental funds, trust funds, and component units are as follows:

Reserved for encumbrances represents goods and services that are ordered, but not received, by the end of the year.

Reserved for local agencies represents amounts held on behalf of local governments and local public agencies in the Local Agency Investment Fund, an investment trust fund.

Reserved for advances and loans receivable represents advances to other funds and the non-current portion of loans receivable that do not represent expendable available financial resources.

Reserved for employees' pension benefits represents reserves of the pension trust funds and the University of California, a discretely presented component unit. These reserves include accumulated contributions made by employees and employers, and undistributed interest and investment earnings.

Reserved for continuing appropriations represents the unencumbered balance of all appropriations for which the period of availability extends beyond the period covered by this report. These appropriations are legally segregated for a specific future use.

Reserved for other specific purposes includes trust and agency fund amounts of the Unemployment Fund, Deferred Compensation Plan Fund, other expendable trust funds, and the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, that are not available for future appropriations other than those for which the funds were established.

The *unreserved-undesignated* amounts represent the net of total fund balance, less reserves, for governmental funds and certain component units.

Investment in general fixed assets represents the fixed assets of the governmental funds and expendable trust funds reported in the General Fixed Assets Account Group and the fixed assets of the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, that are restricted for specific purposes.

**L. Restatement of
Beginning Fund
Equity**

The beginning fund balance of the special revenue funds has been increased by \$54 million as a result of the changing relationship between the trial courts and the State. As a result of Chapter 850 of the Statutes of 1997, the financial information of the trial courts is required to be included in the CAFR.

The beginning fund balance of the capital projects funds has been increased by \$7 million as a result of reclassifying the San Bernardino State Building Authority Fund from an agency fund to a capital projects fund.

The beginning retained earnings in the enterprise funds has been increased by \$141 million as a result of errors made in the prior year financial statements and the recognition of long-term notes receivable and correction of recorded liabilities.

The beginning fund balance of the expendable trust funds has been increased by \$4.0 billion as a result of GASB Statement No. 32, which reclassified the Deferred Compensation Program (IRC 457) for the primary government from an agency fund to an expendable trust fund, and as a result of the Volunteer Firefighters' Length of Service Award Fund being reclassified from an expendable trust fund to a pension trust fund.

The beginning net assets of the pension trust funds have been increased by \$2 million as a result of reclassifying the Volunteer Firefighters' Length of Service Award Fund from an expendable trust fund to a pension trust fund.

- M. Guaranty Deposits** The State is custodian of guaranty deposits held to protect consumers, to secure the State's deposits in financial institutions, and to ensure payment of taxes and fulfillment of obligations to the State. Guaranty deposits of securities and other properties are not shown on the financial statements.
- N. Memorandum Only
Total Columns** Total columns captioned "memorandum only" do not represent consolidated financial information and are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. The columns do not present information that reflects financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2.**BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

**A. Budgeting and
Budgetary Control**

The State's annual budget is prepared primarily on a modified accrual basis for governmental funds. The Governor recommends a budget for approval by the Legislature each year. This recommended budget includes estimated revenues; however, revenues are not included in the budget adopted by the Legislature. Under state law, the State cannot adopt a spending plan that exceeds estimated revenues.

Under the State Constitution, money may be drawn from the treasury only through a legal appropriation. The appropriations contained in the Budget Act, as approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, are the primary sources of annual expenditure authorizations and establish the legal level of control at the appropriation level for the annual operating budget. The budget can be amended throughout the year by special legislative action, budget revisions by the Department of Finance, or executive orders by the Governor.

Amendments to the initial budget for the year ended June 30 were legally made, and are included in the budget data in the financial statements. The amendments had the effect of increasing spending authority and expenditures for the year.

Appropriations are generally available for expenditure or encumbrance either in the year appropriated or for a period of three years if the legislation does not specify a period of availability. At the end of the availability period, the encumbering authority for the unencumbered balance lapses. Some appropriations continue indefinitely while others are available until fully spent. Generally, encumbrances must be liquidated within two years from the end of the period when the appropriation is available. If the encumbrances are not liquidated within this additional two-year period, the spending authority for these encumbrances lapses.

Legislative appropriations are based on when commitments for goods and services are incurred. However, for financial reporting purposes, the State reports expenditures based on the year goods and services are received. The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis – Budget and Actual includes all the current year expenditures for governmental cost funds and their related appropriations that are legislatively authorized annually, continually, or by project.

B. Legal Compliance

State agencies are responsible for exercising basic budgetary control and ensuring that appropriations are not overspent. The State Controller's Office is responsible for overall appropriation control and does not allow expenditures in excess of authorized appropriations.

Financial activities are mainly controlled at the appropriation level but can vary depending on the presentation and wording contained in the Budget Act. Certain items that are established at the category, program, component, or element levels can be adjusted by the Department of Finance. While the financial activities are controlled at various levels, the legal level of budgetary control has been established in the Budget Act at the appropriation level for the annual operating budget.

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis – Budget and Actual is not presented in this document at the legal level of budgetary control, as such a presentation would be extremely lengthy and cumbersome. The State of California prepares a separate report, the *Budgetary/Legal Basis Annual Report Supplement*, which includes statements that demonstrate compliance with the legal level of budgetary control in accordance with GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Section 2400.112. The Statement of Appropriations, Expenditures, and Balances and the Comparative Statement of Actual and Budgeted Expenditures include the comparison of the annual appropriated budget with expenditures at the legal level of control. A copy of this report is available from the State Controller's Office, Division of Accounting and Reporting, P.O. Box 942850, Sacramento, California 94250-5876.

**C. Reconciliation of
Budgetary Basis with
GAAP Basis**

The State annually reports its financial condition based on GAAP (GAAP basis) and on the State's budgetary provisions (budgetary basis). The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis – Budget and Actual is compiled on the budgetary basis. The differences between budgetary basis fund balances and the fund equity prepared in accordance with GAAP are explained and reconciled in the following paragraphs and Table 1.

The beginning fund balance on the budgetary basis is restated for "prior year revenue adjustments" and "prior year expenditure adjustments." A prior year revenue adjustment occurs when the actual amount received in the current year differs from the prior year accrual of revenues. A prior year expenditure adjustment results when the actual amount paid in the current year differs from the prior year accrual for appropriations whose ability to encumber funds has lapsed in previous periods. The beginning fund balance on a GAAP basis is not affected by this adjustment.

Perspective Difference

Fund classification: On a budgetary basis, the State's funds are classified as either governmental cost funds or nongovernmental cost funds. The governmental cost funds consist of the General Fund and other governmental cost funds into which revenues from taxes, licenses, and fees that support the general operations of the State are deposited. The nongovernmental cost funds are not subject to annual appropriated budgets and consist of funds into which monies derived from sources other than general and special taxes, licenses, fees, or other state revenues are deposited. On a GAAP basis, the financial information is classified as governmental, proprietary, or fiduciary funds, or as component units.

Basis Difference

Advances and loans receivable: Loans made to other funds or to other governments are normally recorded as expenditures on the budgetary basis. However, in accordance with GAAP, these loans are recorded as assets. The General Fund had education loans outstanding as of June 30, 1999, of \$635 million, which will be forgiven and charged to expenditures in the year of appropriation on a budgetary basis. On a GAAP basis, these education loans were charged to expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1996, the year that the agreement was made to forgive the loans. The adjustments related to advances and loans caused a decrease to the fund balance of \$590 million in the General Fund and an increase to the fund balance of \$1.5 billion in special revenue funds, \$363 million in enterprise funds, and \$581 million in trust and agency funds.

Escheat property: A liability for the estimated amount of escheat property ultimately expected to be reclaimed and paid is not reported on a budgetary basis, while it is required to be reported on a GAAP basis. This adjustment caused a \$484 million decrease to the General Fund balance.

Authorized and unissued bonds: General obligation bonds that are not self-liquidating are recorded as additions to the fund balance for the special revenue and capital projects funds on the budgetary basis when voters authorize the sale of bonds. However, in accordance with GAAP, only the bonds issued during the year are recorded as additions to the fund balance. The adjustments related to authorized and unissued bonds caused a decrease to fund balance of \$10.9 billion in special revenue funds and \$723 million in capital projects funds.

Provision for long-term obligations: On the budgetary basis, a provision for long-term obligations is used to offset certain bonds payable. However, in accordance with GAAP, this account is not used for enterprise funds. This adjustment caused a \$2.8 billion decrease to the enterprise fund balance.

Encumbrances: The State does not record certain encumbrances on a budgetary basis that are recorded on a GAAP basis. The adjustments related to encumbrances caused an increase to the fund balance of \$516 million in special revenue funds.

Fixed assets: For certain enterprise programs, the budgetary basis uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for fixed assets, which expenses fixed asset costs. In accordance with GAAP, fixed assets for enterprise funds should be capitalized and depreciated using the accrual basis of accounting. This adjustment caused a \$1.4 billion increase to the enterprise fund balance.

Fair value of investments: The increase in Lottery Fund investments for adjustments to fair value does not result in a corresponding increase in a liability on the budgetary basis. However, on a GAAP basis, the liability is increased since the investments will be used for lottery prizes and annuities. This adjustment caused a \$203 million decrease to the enterprise fund balance.

Fund balances in agency funds: Fund balances are reported in agency funds on the budgetary basis. In accordance with GAAP, agency funds do not have a fund balance since they account for assets held solely in a custodial capacity. Accordingly, assets in agency funds are always matched with liabilities to the owners of these assets. This adjustment caused a \$21.5 billion decrease to the agency fund balance.

California accounting practices for insurance: The financial statements of the State Compensation Insurance Fund (SCIF) on a budgetary basis are prepared in conformity with accounting practices prescribed by the Department of Insurance of the State of California. The principal differences between this method and GAAP are that investments are carried at amortized cost rather than fair value and policy acquisition costs are charged to current operations rather than being deferred. This adjustment caused a \$374 million increase to the discretely presented component units fund balance.

Other: Certain other adjustments and reclassifications are necessary to present the financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The other adjustments caused an increase in fund balance of \$135 million in special revenue funds, \$17 million in trust and agency funds, and \$1 million in component units and a decrease in fund balance of \$155 million in the General Fund, \$35 million in capital projects funds, \$50 million in enterprise funds, and \$3 million in internal service funds.

Timing Difference

Liabilities budgeted in subsequent years: The primary government does not, on a budgetary basis, accrue liabilities for which there is no existing appropriation or no currently available appropriation. The adjustments made to account for these liabilities in accordance with GAAP caused a net decrease to the fund balance of \$347 million in the General Fund and \$120 million in special revenue funds.

Entity Difference

Entities not included in the State's accounting system: There are some discretely presented component units that are not included in the budgetary basis accounting system, but are included on a GAAP basis. This adjustment caused a \$64.1 billion increase to the component units fund balance, of which \$63.8 billion is related to the University of California.

Table 1

Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis Fund Balances and GAAP Basis Fund Equity

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Total Budgetary Fund Classifications	Primary Government						Component Units
		Governmental Fund Types			Proprietary Fund Types			
		General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Enterprise	Internal Service	Fiduciary Fund Types Trust and Agency	
Perspective Difference								
Budgetary / Legal Basis Annual Report								
General Fund.....	\$ 3,907,671	\$ 3,907,671	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other Governmental Cost Funds.....	6,033,497	—	5,858,359	37,764	1,299	14,922	121,153	—
Non-Governmental Cost Funds.....	325,986,701	—	11,357,345	776,587	4,913,624	620,184	305,967,217	2,351,744
Total Budgetary Fund Balances								
Reclassified into GAAP Statement Fund Structure.....	\$ 335,927,869	3,907,671	17,215,704	814,351	4,914,923	635,106	306,088,370	2,351,744
Basis Difference								
Advances and loans receivable.....		(590,248)	1,523,237	—	362,501	—	581,043	—
Escheat property.....		(483,893)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Authorized and unissued bonds.....		—	(10,907,292)	(723,332)	—	—	—	—
Provision for long-term obligations.....		—	—	—	(2,802,828)	—	—	—
Encumbrances.....		—	515,592	—	—	—	—	—
Fixed assets.....		—	—	—	1,407,289	—	—	—
Fair value of investments.....		—	—	—	(203,336)	—	—	—
Fund balances in agency funds.....		—	—	—	—	—	(21,516,392)	—
California accounting practices for insurance.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	374,044
Other.....		(154,805)	134,938	(35,196)	(49,764)	(2,580)	17,302	1,310
Timing Difference								
Liabilities budgeted in subsequent years.....		(347,466)	(119,803)	—	—	—	—	—
Entity Difference								
Entities not included in State's accounting system.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	64,075,496
GAAP Fund Equity, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 2,331,259	\$ 8,362,376	\$ 55,823	\$ 3,628,785	\$ 632,526	\$ 285,170,323	\$ 66,802,594	

NOTE 3.**DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

As required by GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, the State reports investments at fair value.

State statutes authorize investments in certain types of securities. The State Treasurer administers a single pooled investment program comprising both an internal investment pool and an external investment pool (the Local Agency Investment Fund). There is a single portfolio of investments with all participants having an undivided interest in the portfolio. Both pools are administered in the same manner as described below. In addition, certain programs have the authority to separately invest their funds.

The State's pooled investment program and certain other programs of the primary government are allowed by state statutes, bond resolutions, and investment policy resolutions to have investments in United States government securities, negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, corporate bonds, bank notes, mortgage loans and notes, other debt securities, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, equity securities, real estate, mutual funds, and other investments.

The State Treasurer's Office administers a pooled investment program for the primary government and for certain special purpose authorities. As of June 30, the special purpose authorities' cash and pooled investments were approximately 3% of the State Treasurer's pooled investment portfolio. This program enables the State Treasurer's Office to combine available cash from all funds and to invest cash that exceeds current needs.

Both deposits and investments are included in the State's investment program. The State Treasurer's Office maintains cash deposits with certain banks that do not earn interest income. Income earned on these deposits compensates the banks for services and uncleared checks that are deposited in the pooled investment program's accounts.

All demand and time deposits, totaling approximately \$2.3 billion, which were held by financial institutions as of June 30, were insured by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the State Treasurer's Office or by an agent of the State Treasurer's Office in the State's name. The California Government Code requires collateral pledged for demand and time deposits to be deposited with the State Treasurer.

As of June 30, the State Treasurer's Office had amounts on deposit with fiscal agents totaling approximately \$24 million. These deposits are related to principal and interest payments due to bondholders. The majority of these deposits are insured by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by an agent of the State Treasurer's Office in the State's name.

The State Treasurer's Office reports its investments at fair value. The fair value of all securities in the State Treasurer's Office pooled investment program is based on quoted market prices. As of June 30, the average remaining life of the securities in the pooled money investment program administered by the State Treasurer's Office was approximately 210 days.

The Pooled Money Investment Board provides regulatory oversight over the State Treasurer's pooled investment program. The purpose of the Board is to design an effective cash management and investment program, using all monies flowing through the State Treasurer's Office bank accounts and keeping all available funds invested consistent with the goals of safety, liquidity, and yield. The Pooled Money Investment Board is comprised of the State Treasurer, as chair; the State Controller; and the Director of Finance. This Board designates the amounts of temporarily idle money available for investment. The State Treasurer is charged with making the actual investment transactions for this investment program. This program is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company.

The value of the deposits of the State Treasurer's pooled investment program, including the Local Agency Investment Fund, is equal to the dollars deposited in the program. The fair value of the position in the program may be greater or less than the value of the deposits, with the difference representing the unrealized gain or loss. As of June 30, 1999, this difference was immaterial to the valuation of the program. The pool is run with a "dollar-in, dollar-out" participation. There are no share value adjustments to reflect changes in fair value.

Certain funds have elected to participate in the pooled money investment program, even though they have the authority to make their own investments. Others may be required by legislation to participate in the program. As a result, the deposits of these funds or accounts may be considered involuntary. However, they are part of the State's reporting entity. The remaining participation in the pool, the Local Agency Investment Fund, is all voluntary.

Certain funds, which have deposits in the State Treasurer's pooled investment program, do not receive the interest earnings on their deposits. The earnings on the investments related to those funds are legally required to be assigned to the State's General Fund. A major portion of the \$309 million interest revenue received by the General Fund from the pooled money investment program comes from these funds.

The State Treasurer's pooled investment program values participants' shares on an amortized cost basis. Specifically, the program distributes income to participants on a quarterly basis based on their relative participation during the quarter. This participation is calculated based on (1) realized investment gains and losses calculated on an amortized cost basis, (2) interest

income based on stated rates (both paid and accrued), (3) amortization of discounts and premiums on a straight-line basis, and (4) investment and administrative expenses. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments in these financial statements because the amortized cost method is not designed to distribute to participants all unrealized gains and losses in the fair value of the pool's investments. Since the total difference between the fair values of the investments in the pool and the values distributed to pool participants using the amortized cost method described above is not material, no adjustment was made to the financial statements.

The State Treasurer's Office reports participant fair value as a ratio of amortized cost on a quarterly basis, with the June 30 valuation being externally audited. The State Treasurer's Office has not provided or obtained a legally binding guarantee to support the principal invested in the investment program.

The fair value, the ranges of interest rates, and the maturity dates of each major investment classification in the State Treasurer's pooled investment program are summarized in Table 4.

Tables 2 and 3 present summary financial statements of the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), an Investment Trust Fund.

Table 2

Condensed Statement of Net Assets - LAIF

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

Assets	
Cash and pooled investments.....	\$ 14,156,789
Due from other funds.....	188,508
Total Assets.....	\$ 14,345,297
Liabilities	
Due to other funds.....	\$ 595
Due to other governments.....	187,913
Other liabilities.....	1,965
Total liabilities.....	190,473
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants.....	\$ 14,154,824

Table 3**Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Assets – LAIF**

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

Changes in Net Assets Resulting from Operations.....	\$ 751,108
Distributions to Participants.....	(751,108)
Changes in Net Assets Resulting from Depositor Transactions.....	2,422,297
Total Change in Net Assets.....	2,422,297
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants, July 1, 1998.....	11,732,527
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 14,154,824

As of June 30, floating rate notes and mortgage-backed assets comprised less than 4.8% of the pooled investments. For the floating rate notes in the portfolio, the interest received by the State Treasurer's pooled investment program will rise or fall as the underlying index rate rises or falls. The structure of the floating rate notes in the State Treasurer's pooled investment program portfolio is such that it hedges the portfolio against the risk of increasing interest rates. The mortgage-backed securities are called real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs). A REMIC is a security backed by a pool of mortgages. The REMICs in the State's portfolio have a fixed principal payment schedule.

The California Government Code allows the State Treasurer's Office to enter into reverse repurchase agreements as part of its pooled investment program. A reverse repurchase agreement is a sale of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest. The market value of the securities underlying reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in market value of the securities. If the dealers default on their obligations to resell these securities to the State Treasurer's Office or provide securities or cash of equal value, the State Treasurer's pooled investment program will suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the market value plus the accrued interest of the underlying securities and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. During the year ended June 30, the State Treasurer's Office entered into 58 reverse repurchase agreements by temporarily selling investments with a carrying value of approximately \$5.5 billion. The maturities of investments made with the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements were matched to the maturities of the agreements. As of June 30, the State Treasurer's Office did not have any reverse repurchase agreements outstanding.

Enterprise funds, internal service funds, trust and agency funds, a special revenue fund, and a building authority in the capital projects funds also make separate investments, which are presented

at fair value. The California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) had \$284.5 billion in these separately invested funds.

CalPERS and CalSTRS exercise their authority under the State Constitution to invest in stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, and other investments.

The fair value of CalPERS' investments in securities is generally based on published market prices and quotations from major investment firms. Many factors are considered in arriving at that fair value. In general, however, corporate bonds are valued based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings. Investments in certain restricted common stocks are valued at the quoted market price of the issuer's unrestricted common stock, less an appropriate discount.

CalPERS' mortgages are valued on the basis of their future principal and interest payments discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of real estate investments, principally rental property subject to long-term net leases, is estimated based on independent appraisals. Short-term investments are reported at market value, when available, or at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates market value when market values are not available. For investments where no readily ascertainable market value exists, management, in consultation with their investment advisors, has determined the fair values for the individual investments.

Under the State Constitution and statutory provisions governing CalPERS investment authority, CalPERS, through its outside investment managers, holds investments in futures and options and enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts. Futures and options of approximately \$141 million were held for investment purposes as of June 30, 1999. Gains and losses on futures and options are determined based upon quoted market values and recorded in the statement of changes in net assets. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are used primarily to hedge against changes in exchange rates related to foreign securities. As of June 30, 1999, CalPERS had approximately \$144 million net exposure to loss from forward foreign currency exchange transactions related to the \$35.8 billion international debt and equity portfolios. CalPERS could be exposed to risk if the counterparties to the contracts are unable to meet the terms of the contracts. CalPERS investment managers seek to control this risk through counterparty credit evaluations and approvals, counterparty credit limits, and exposure monitoring procedures. CalPERS anticipates that the counterparties will be able to satisfy their obligations under the contracts.

The fair value of investments for CalSTRS is generally based on published market prices and quotations from major investment

firms. In the case of debt securities acquired through private placements, management computes fair value based on market yields and average maturity dates of comparable quoted securities. Mortgages are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. Real estate equity investment fair value represents the most recent appraisals. Short-term investments are reported at cost, or amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Purchases and sales of debt securities, equity securities, and short term investments by CalSTRS are recorded on the trade date. Real estate equity transactions are recorded on the settlement date.

The State Constitution, state statutes, and agency policies permit CalPERS and CalSTRS to lend their securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. Third party securities lending agents have been contracted to lend domestic and international equity and debt securities. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by the lender or the borrower. Collateral, in the form of cash or other securities, is required at 102% and 105% of the fair value of domestic and international securities loaned, respectively. As of June 30, 1999, there was no credit risk of exposure to borrowers because the amount of collateral held exceeded the amounts owed to the borrowers. Collateral securities received are not permitted to be pledged or sold unless the borrower defaults. The contracts with the securities lending agents require them to indemnify CalPERS and CalSTRS if the borrowers fail to return the securities (or if the collateral is not sufficient to replace the securities lent) or if the borrower fails to pay for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

For CalPERS, the average term of the overall loans managed by its two securities lending agents was 44 days and 56 days, respectively. In accordance with CalPERS investment guidelines, the cash collateral was invested in short-term investment funds that at June 30, 1999, had weighted average maturities of 234 days and 56 days, respectively.

For CalSTRS, cash collateral received on each security loan was invested in short-term investments that at June 30, 1999, had a weighted-average maturity of less than 90 days.

As of June 30, the State, including discretely presented component units, had investments in securities lending agreements, real estate,

investment contracts, mutual funds, and other investments totaling \$60.9 billion. These investments are not subject to classification. All remaining investments reported as of June 30 are categorized in three categories of credit risk:

1. Insured or registered, or securities held by the State or its agent in the State's name.
2. Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or by an agent in the State's name.
3. Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or by an agent but not in the State's name.

The types of investments reported at year end are representative of the types of investments made during the year. Furthermore, the credit risk associated with the investments reported at year end is representative of the credit risk associated with investments made during the year.

Table 4 presents the risk categories of the primary government as of June 30.

Table 4**Schedule of Investments – Primary Government**

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Interest Rates	Maturity	Category			Total Fair Value
			1	2	3	
Pooled Investments *						
U.S. government securities.....	4.06 – 5.81	1 day – 5 years+	\$ 13,518,791	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,518,791
Negotiable certificates of deposit....	4.88 – 5.60	1 day – 1 year	5,553,884	—	—	5,553,884
Commercial paper.....	4.80 – 5.50	1 day – 180 days	10,062,569	—	—	10,062,569
Corporate bonds.....	4.85 – 6.04	1 day – 5 years+	2,302,491	—	—	2,302,491
Bank notes.....	4.88 – 5.60	1 day – 1 year	1,265,047	—	—	1,265,047
Total Pooled Investments.....			32,702,782	—	—	32,702,782
Separately Invested Funds Subject to Categorization						
Equity securities.....			156,091,802	—	—	156,091,802
Securities lending collateral.....			27,071,713	—	—	27,071,713
Mortgage loans and notes.....			17,973,441	—	—	17,973,441
U.S. government and agencies.....			9,701,994	74,057	—	9,776,051
Debt securities – STRS.....			18,560,015	—	—	18,560,015
Corporate bonds.....			6,456,647	—	—	6,456,647
Commercial paper.....			1,659,911	—	—	1,659,911
Other investments.....			7,301,608	157	262	7,302,027
Total Separately Invested Funds Subject To Categorization.....			244,817,131	74,214	262	244,891,607
Separately Invested Funds Not Subject to Categorization						
Investments held by broker-dealers under securities						
loans with cash collateral.....						26,416,644
Real estate.....						9,759,007
Venture capital and private equity funds.....						4,774,018
Investment contracts.....						3,234,166
Mutual funds.....						2,198,786
Mortgage loans.....						295,683
Other.....						2,610,460
Total Separately Invested Funds Not Subject to Categorization.....						49,288,764
Total Investments.....			\$ 277,519,913	\$ 74,214	\$ 262	\$ 326,883,153

* Approximately 3% of the pooled investments are investments of special purpose authorities which are discretely presented component units.
For special purpose authorities' separately invested funds, see Table 6.

The investments of the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, are stated at fair value. All of the University's investments recorded in each fund group are associated with the University of California Retirement System (UCRS), General Endowment Pool (GEP), High Income Pool (HIP), or Short Term Investment Pool (STIP) or are separately invested. Investments authorized by the Regents for the UCRS, GEP, HIP, and other separate investments include equities and fixed income securities. The equity portion of the investment portfolio may include both domestic and foreign common and preferred stocks, along with alternative equities. Alternative equities include venture capital partnerships, buy-out funds, and emerging market funds. Where donor agreements place constraints on allowable investments, assets associated with endowment and similar funds are invested in accordance with the terms of the agreements. Investments

authorized by the Regents for the STIP include fixed income securities with a maximum maturity of five years. In addition, the Regents have also authorized loans with terms up to 30 years, primarily to faculty members, under the University's Mortgage Origination Program.

The GEP and HIP are balanced portfolios in which a large number of individual endowment funds participate in order to benefit from diversification and economies of scale. The net assets of the endowment and similar funds group are invested in either the GEP, HIP, or STIP or are separately invested. The separately invested funds cannot be pooled due to investment restrictions or income requirements. All of the University of California's fund groups participate in the STIP. Current funds to provide for the payroll, operating expenses, and construction expenditures of all campuses and medical centers are invested in the STIP until expended.

The UCRS contains funds associated with the University of California's defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

The University of California participates in a securities lending program as a means to augment income. Securities are lent to brokerage firms for which collateral is received in excess of the fair value of such investments during the period of the loan. Collateral may be cash or securities issued by the U. S. Government or its agencies, or the sovereign or provincial debt of foreign countries. Collateral securities cannot be pledged or sold by the University unless the borrower defaults. Loans of domestic equities and all fixed income securities are initially collateralized at 102% of the fair value of securities lent. Loans of foreign equities are initially collateralized at 105%. All borrowers are required to provide additional collateral by the next business day if the value falls to less than 100% of the fair value of securities lent. The University receives interest and dividends during the loan period as well as a fee from the brokerage firm. Securities on loan for cash collateral are not considered to be categorized. As of June 30, the University had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the University owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the University. The University is fully indemnified by its custodial bank against any losses incurred as a result of borrower default.

Securities loans immediately terminate upon notice by either the University or the borrower. Cash collateral is invested by the University's lending agent, as an agent for the University, in a short term investment pool in the University's name with guidelines approved by the Treasurer of the Regents. As of June 30, the securities in this pool had a weighted average maturity of 164 days. Table 5 presents risk categories of the University of California investments as of June 30.

Table 5**Schedule of Investments – University of California – Discretely Presented Component Unit**

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Category			Total Fair Value
	1	2	3	
Separately Invested Funds Subject to Categorization				
Equity securities.....	\$ 27,169,386	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,169,386
Securities lending collateral.....	8,327,714	—	—	8,327,714
U.S. government and agency securities.....	5,354,401	—	—	5,354,401
Corporate bonds.....	7,184,691	—	—	7,184,691
Other investments.....	3,235,911	—	—	3,235,911
Total Separately Invested Funds Subject to Categorization.....	51,272,103	—	—	51,272,103
Separately Invested Funds Not Subject to Categorization				
Investments held by broker-dealers under securities loans				
with cash collateral.....				8,203,001
Venture capital and private equity funds.....				1,739,212
Insurance contracts.....				236,446
Mortgage loans.....				247,299
Other investments.....				185,843
Total Separately Invested Funds Not Subject to Categorization.....				10,611,801
Total Investments.....	\$ 51,272,103	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 61,883,904

The cash and pooled investments of the special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, are primarily invested in the State Treasurer's pooled investment program. Additionally, state law, bond resolutions, and investment policy resolutions allow the authorities to invest in United States government securities, state and municipal securities, commercial paper, corporate bonds, investment agreements, and other investments.

The California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA), a discretely presented component unit, entered into interest rate caps and swap options to manage its interest rate exposure in connection with certain fixed rate loans and loan commitments that are financed with pending fixed or variable rate bond issues. As of June 30, 1999, the CHFA had interest rate cap and interest rate swap option agreements on notional amounts of \$171 million. All underlying bonds have been redeemed and the agreements, although available to the CHFA to offset certain interest rate exposures, ceased to be hedging transactions and are reported at fair value as of June 30, 1999 as investments. Revenues and expenses related to these transactions are recognized as incurred. The CHFA is potentially exposed to loss in the event the counterparties are unable to perform to the terms of the agreements. However, the CHFA does not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties.

Table 6 presents the risk categories of the special purpose authorities investments outside of the State Treasurer's pooled investment program, as of June 30, 1999. Included in the investments of the special purpose authorities are the investments of the SCIF as of December 31, 1998. The SCIF represents 83% of the fair value of the authorities' investments.

Table 6**Schedule of Investments – Special Purpose Authorities – Discretely Presented Component Units ***

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Category			Total Fair Value
	1	2	3	
Separately Invested Funds Subject to Categorization				
U.S. government securities.....	\$ 2,509,308	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,509,308
Corporate bonds.....	2,939,201	—	—	2,939,201
Mortgage loans and notes.....	884,332	—	—	884,332
Commercial paper.....	29,912	—	—	29,912
Investment agreements.....	—	172,641	—	172,641
Other investments.....	69,326	—	—	69,326
Total Separately Invested Funds Subject to Categorization.....	6,432,079	172,641	—	6,604,720
Separately Invested Funds Not Subject to Categorization				
Investment agreements.....				998,152
Mutual funds.....				26,112
Total Separately Invested Funds Not Subject to Categorization.....				1,024,264
Total Investments.....	\$ 6,432,079	\$ 172,641	\$ —	\$ 7,628,984

* For special purpose authorities' pooled investments, see Table 4.

**DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS, DUE TO OTHER FUNDS,
ADVANCES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE, ADVANCES FROM
OTHER FUNDS, DUE FROM PRIMARY GOVERNMENT,
AND DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS**

NOTE 4.

The balances of Due from Other Funds, Due to Other Funds, Advances and Loans Receivable, Advances from Other Funds, Due from Primary Government, and Due to Component Units are shown in Table 7. The total Advances and Loans Receivable of \$11.1 billion is more than the total Advances from Other Funds of \$1.0 billion because \$10.1 billion of loans to other governmental entities and individuals are included in the loans receivable amounts.

Table 7

Schedule of Due from Other Funds, Due to Other Funds, Advances and Loans Receivable, Advances from Other Funds, Due from Primary Government, and Due to Component Units

June 30, 1999 (Amounts in thousands)

	Due from Other Funds	Due to Other Funds	Advances and Loans Receivable	Advances from Other Funds	Due from Primary Government	Due to Component Units
General Fund.....	\$ 5,498,027	\$ 2,073,164	\$ 419,443	\$ 483,893	\$ —	\$ 69,804
Special Revenue						
Federal.....	704,564	3,800,311	41,354	—	—	—
Transportation Construction.....	1,229,739	104,358	6,160	—	—	121
Transportation Safety.....	77,389	371,498	—	—	—	—
Business and Professions						
Regulatory and Licensing.....	56,723	46,061	1,434	—	—	—
Environmental and						
Natural Resources.....	104,166	81,796	1,429,732	49,132	—	—
Financing to Local Governments.....	116,506	129,004	—	—	—	—
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax.....	257,794	204,122	—	—	—	92,259
Local Revenue.....	193,908	32,552	—	—	—	—
Unemployment Programs.....	569,774	70,020	—	—	—	—
Financing to the Public.....	550	20,165	33,810	—	—	—
Trial Courts.....	91,596	60,770	9,015	502	—	—
Other Special Revenue.....	106,046	56,588	1,732	12,015	—	3,639
Total Special Revenue.....	3,508,755	4,977,245	1,523,237	61,649	—	96,019
Capital Projects						
Prison Construction.....	1,236	271	—	—	—	—
Higher Education Construction.....	1,482	42,859	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources Acquisition and						
Enhancement.....	30,612	177	—	—	—	—
Building Authorities.....	110,170	62,566	—	—	—	—
Other Capital Projects.....	2,593	533	—	—	—	—
Total Capital Projects.....	146,093	106,406	—	—	—	—
Enterprise						
Housing Loan.....	10,725	407	2,042,766	22,072	—	—
Water Resources.....	71,787	34,698	69,860	6	—	—
School Building Aid.....	—	—	160,047	—	—	—
Toll Facilities.....	1,163	17,255	16,802	6,160	—	—
California State University.....	20,995	17,612	2,803	2,803	—	—
Leasing of Public Assets.....	130,430	10,011	—	—	—	—
State Lottery.....	9,107	252,566	—	—	—	—
Health Facilities Construction						
Loan Insurance.....	3,887	218	67,077	—	—	—
Public Employees' Benefits.....	38	875	—	—	—	—
Other Enterprise.....	11,701	4,780	231,635	4,232	—	—
Total Enterprise.....	259,833	338,422	2,590,990	35,273	—	—
Internal Service						
Architecture Revolving.....	97,876	4,431	—	—	—	—
Service Revolving.....	74,271	134,405	—	—	—	—
Prison Industries.....	12,954	1,783	—	—	—	—
Stephen P. Teale Data Center.....	19,044	297	—	—	—	—
Health and Welfare Data Center.....	38,884	—	—	—	—	—
Water Resources Revolving.....	54,525	—	—	94,517	—	—
Public Employees' Health Care.....	2,879	6,971	—	—	—	—
Equipment Service.....	14,795	26,932	—	—	—	—
Other Internal Service.....	140	7,857	—	1,434	—	—
Total Internal Service.....	315,368	182,676	—	95,951	—	—

(Continued)

Table 7 (continued)

Schedule of Due from Other Funds, Due to Other Funds, Advances and Loans Receivable, Advances from Other Funds, Due From Primary Government, and Due to Component Units

June 30, 1999 (Amounts in thousands)

	Due from Other Funds	Due to Other Funds	Advances and Loans Receivable	Advances from Other Funds	Due from Primary Government	Due to Component Units
Expendable Trust						
Unemployment.....	35,576	92,725	—	—	—	—
School Employees.....	1,689	5,532	—	—	—	—
Unemployment Compensation Disability.....	30,811	14,961	—	—	—	—
California State University and Colleges Trust.....	15,365	31,127	—	—	—	—
Student Loan.....	—	649	—	—	—	—
Housing Loan.....	2,293	203	581,043	—	—	—
Unclaimed Property.....	—	4,922	483,893	—	—	—
Deferred Compensation Plan.....	36	577	—	—	—	—
Other Expendable Trust.....	20,587	3,345	—	—	—	900
Total Expendable Trust.....	106,357	154,041	1,064,936	—	—	900
Pension Trust						
Public Employees' Retirement.....	8,311	—	—	—	—	—
State Teachers' Retirement.....	6,822	5,193	—	—	—	—
Judges' Retirement.....	—	354	—	—	—	—
Judges' Retirement II.....	—	172	—	—	—	—
Legislators' Retirement.....	—	199	—	—	—	—
Volunteer Firefighters'.....	—	10	—	—	—	—
Total Pension Trust.....	15,133	5,928	—	—	—	—
Agency						
Revenue Collecting and Disbursing.....	5,144,032	6,735,026	295,956	295,956	—	—
Deposit.....	14,942	526,110	21,011	—	—	—
Departmental Trust.....	3,551	280	—	—	—	—
Other Agency.....	231,014	331,720	—	—	—	3,674
Total Agency.....	5,393,539	7,593,136	316,967	295,956	—	3,674
Investment Trust						
Local Agency Investment.....	188,508	595	—	—	—	—
Total Investment Trust.....	188,508	595	—	—	—	—
University of California						
Current Funds.....	104	122,672	—	—	166,664	—
Loan Funds.....	—	2,000	—	—	—	—
Endowment and Similar Funds.....	21,015	—	—	—	—	—
Plant Funds.....	1,316	19,335	—	—	—	—
Retirement System Funds.....	121,572	—	—	—	—	—
Total University of California.....	144,007	144,007	—	—	166,664	—
Special Purpose Authorities						
California Housing Finance Agency.....	—	—	5,153,597	—	—	—
Non-Major Component Units.....	—	—	—	—	3,733	—
Total Special Purpose Authorities..	—	—	5,153,597	—	3,733	—
Total.....	\$ 15,575,620	\$ 15,575,620	\$ 11,069,170	\$ 972,722	\$ 170,397	\$ 170,397

(Concluded)

NOTE 5.**RESTRICTED ASSETS**

Table 8 presents a summary of the legal restrictions on assets as of June 30. The restricted assets of the primary government are in the enterprise funds, except for \$1 million in the internal service funds.

Table 8**Schedule of Restricted Assets**

June 30, 1999
(Amounts in thousands)

	Cash and Pooled Investments	Investments	Due From Other Funds	Other Assets
Primary Government				
Debt service.....	\$ 716,981	\$ 812,320	\$ 516	\$ 1,321
Construction.....	446,525	4,317	1,007	—
Deposits.....	4,425	—	—	—
Equipment repair and replacement.....	40,928	—	1,066	200
Operations.....	188	—	—	—
Other.....	9,879	—	—	—
Total Primary Government.....	1,218,926	816,637	2,589	1,521
Discretely Presented Component Units				
University of California				
Risk insurance.....	—	203,417	—	—
Debt service requirements.....	—	181,936	—	—
Plant acquisition, construction, and renovation.....	—	23,142	—	—
Plant renewal and replacement.....	—	442	—	—
Special Purpose Authorities				
Debt service.....	386,993	1,228,921	—	—
District fairs.....	23	—	—	—
Total Discretely Presented Component Units.....	387,016	1,637,858	—	—
Total All Restricted Assets.....	\$ 1,605,942	\$ 2,454,495	\$ 2,589	\$ 1,521

NOTE 6.**NET INVESTMENT IN DIRECT FINANCING LEASES**

The State Public Works Board, an agency that accounts for its activities as an enterprise fund, has entered into lease-purchase agreements with various other primary government agencies, the University of California, and certain local agencies. Payments from these leases will be used to satisfy the principal and interest requirements of revenue bonds issued by the State Public Works Board.

The minimum lease payments to be received by the State Public Works Board for the primary government are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9**Schedule of Minimum Lease Payments to be Received by the State Public Works Board for the Primary Government**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Primary Government Agencies	University of California	Local Agencies	Total
2000.....	\$ 385,637	\$ 109,826	\$ 66,500	\$ 561,963
2001.....	367,100	107,586	68,591	543,277
2002.....	358,894	105,987	66,887	531,768
2003.....	360,974	105,168	63,715	529,857
2004.....	357,092	105,264	65,869	528,225
Thereafter.....	4,003,782	1,373,282	627,088	6,004,152
Total Minimum Lease				
Payments.....	5,833,479	1,907,113	958,650	8,699,242
Less unearned income.....	2,517,330	847,119	396,497	3,760,946
Net Investment in Direct				
Financing Leases.....	\$ 3,316,149	\$ 1,059,994	\$ 562,153	\$ 4,938,296

NOTE 7.**FIXED ASSETS**

Table 10 is a summary of changes in the General Fixed Assets Account Group for the year ended June 30. Included in the General Fixed Asset Account Group are fixed assets related to capital leases totaling \$3.9 billion.

Table 10**Schedule of Changes in General Fixed Assets**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 1998	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 1999
Land.....	\$ 1,999,004	\$ 72,591	\$ 25,615	\$ 2,045,980
Structures and improvements.....	11,410,439	513,825	36,967	11,887,297
Equipment.....	1,814,596	285,774	143,901	1,956,469
Construction in progress....	1,547,446	619,673	611,338	1,555,781
Total.....	\$ 16,771,485	\$ 1,491,863	\$ 817,821	\$ 17,445,527

Table 11 summarizes the proprietary fund fixed assets of enterprise funds and internal service funds, and the fixed assets of the discretely presented component units as of June 30.

Table 11**Schedule of Fixed Assets for Proprietary Funds and Discretely Presented Component Units**

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

Primary Government	Enterprise	Internal Service
State water projects.....	\$ 4,482,759	\$ —
Toll facilities.....	1,148,072	—
Other land, improvements, buildings and equipment.....	992,353	1,063,487
Construction in progress.....	198,529	3,442
Total Primary Government Fixed Assets.....	6,821,713	1,066,929
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	1,936,209	552,269
Net Primary Government Fixed Assets.....	\$ 4,885,504	\$ 514,660
	University of California	Special Purpose Authorities
Discretely Presented Component Units		
Real estate		
Buildings and improvements.....	\$ 8,608,110	\$ 515,514
Land.....	308,995	44,642
Furniture and equipment.....	3,066,805	162,516
Libraries and collections.....	2,329,849	—
Construction in progress.....	888,684	797
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Fixed Assets..	15,202,443	723,469
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	—	190,339
Net Discretely Presented Component Unit Fixed Assets.....	\$ 15,202,443	\$ 533,130

NOTE 8.**LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

As of June 30, the primary government had long-term obligations totaling \$23.9 billion. These obligations are not expected to be financed from current resources in the governmental funds. Long-term obligations consist of the liability for employees' compensated absences, certificates of participation and commercial paper, long-term capital lease obligations, unmatured general obligation bonds, unmatured revenue bonds, and other liabilities. The other liabilities consist of \$765 million for workers' compensation claims, \$684 million for net pension obligations, \$425 million owed for lawsuits, and the University of California pension liability of \$101 million. These other liabilities do not have any required payment schedules, or will be paid when funds are appropriated. Of the total long-term obligations outstanding, 95% will be paid by the General Fund and 5% by special revenue funds. The changes in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group during the year ended June 30, 1999, are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12**Schedule of Changes in General Long-Term Obligations**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 1998	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 1999
Compensated absences payable.....	\$ 1,003,960	\$ 695,964	\$ 642,021	\$ 1,057,903
Certificates of participation and commercial paper....	1,141,511	1,539,929	2,255,796	425,644
Capital lease obligations.....	3,546,867	83,295	189,959	3,440,203
General obligation bonds payable.....	14,894,090	2,295,926	1,022,986	16,167,030
Revenue bonds payable.....	759,440	62,220	11,360	810,300
Other liabilities.....	1,684,680	551,209	261,391	1,974,498
Totals.....	\$ 23,030,548	\$ 5,228,543	\$ 4,383,513	\$ 23,875,578

NOTE 9.**COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

As of June 30, the estimated liability for compensated absences related to accumulated vacation and annual leave totaled approximately \$1.6 billion. Of this amount, \$1.1 billion is reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group, \$65 million is reported in the proprietary fund types, \$130 million is reported in the General Fund, and \$350 million is reported in the discretely presented component units.

NOTE 10.**CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION**

Debt service requirements for certificates of participation, which are financed by lease payments from the special revenue funds and the General Fund, are shown in Table 13.

Table 13**Schedule of Debt Service Requirements for Certificates of Participation - Primary Government**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2000.....	\$ 7,516	\$ 6,729	\$ 14,245
2001.....	7,644	6,252	13,896
2002.....	7,395	6,487	13,882
2003.....	7,645	6,224	13,869
2004.....	7,711	6,139	13,850
Thereafter.....	70,733	56,614	127,347
Total.....	\$ 108,644	\$ 88,445	\$ 197,089

Debt service requirements for certificates of participation for the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, are shown in Table 14.

Table 14

Schedule of Debt Service Requirements for Certificates of Participation – University of California – Discretely Presented Component Unit

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2000.....	\$ 8,285	\$ 15,979	\$ 24,264
2001.....	10,800	16,150	26,950
2002.....	10,045	15,692	25,737
2003.....	10,570	15,175	25,745
2004.....	11,205	14,482	25,687
Thereafter.....	262,245	150,215	412,460
Total.....	\$ 313,150	\$ 227,693	\$ 540,843

Prior Year Defeasance: In prior years, the primary government has defeased certificates of participation by placing the proceeds of new certificates in an irrevocable trust account to provide for all future debt service payments on the old certificates. Accordingly, the assets of the trust accounts and the liability for the defeased certificates are not included in the State's financial statements. At June 30, 1999, approximately \$69 million of prior year certificates of participation outstanding are considered defeased.

In prior years, the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, defeased certain certificates of participation. Investments that have maturities and interest rates sufficient to fund retirement of these liabilities are being held in irrevocable trusts for the debt service payments. Accordingly, the assets of the trust accounts and the liability for the defeased certificates of participation are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 1999, the outstanding balance of defeased certificates of participation for the University of California was approximately \$174 million.

NOTE 11.**COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER BORROWINGS**

The primary government has two commercial paper borrowing programs: a general obligation commercial paper program of up to \$2.0 billion and an enterprise fund commercial paper program for the Department of Water Resources of up to \$100 million. Under these programs, commercial paper may be issued at prevailing rates for periods not to exceed 270 days from the date of issuance.

To provide liquidity for the programs, a revolving credit agreement has been entered into with commercial banks equal to the authorized amount of commercial paper.

The current agreement, negotiated on December 31, 1998, established the existing \$2 billion limit on the amount of outstanding notes under the general obligation commercial paper program effective March 1, 1999. As of June 30, 1999, the general obligation commercial paper program had \$317 million in outstanding commercial paper notes and the enterprise fund commercial paper program had \$14 million in outstanding notes.

The proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper are restricted primarily to construction costs of general obligation bond program projects and of certain water projects. Because the general obligation commercial paper is retired by long-term general obligation debt, it is recorded in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group.

The University of California, a discretely presented component unit, has mortgages and other borrowings consisting of contractual obligations resulting from the acquisition of land or buildings and the construction and renovation of certain facilities. The mortgages are secured by real property. Included in mortgages and other borrowings, which total approximately \$181 million, are various unsecured financing agreements with commercial banks that total approximately \$51 million.

The University of California established a \$550 million commercial paper program with tax-exempt and taxable components. The program is supported by either the legally available unrestricted cash balance in the University of California's Short Term Investment Pool, or by a revolving line of credit and term loan agreement with a syndicate of banking institutions. Commercial paper has been issued to provide for interim financing of construction and related equipment and medical center working capital requirements. Commercial paper is not secured by any encumbrance, mortgage, or other pledge of property and does not constitute a general obligation of the University of California Regents. At June 30, 1999, outstanding tax-exempt and taxable commercial paper was \$430 million and \$120 million, respectively.

NOTE 12.

LEASES

The aggregate amount of lease commitments for facilities and equipment of the primary government in effect as of June 30 is approximately \$7.0 billion. This amount does not include any future escalation charges for real estate taxes and operating expenses. Most primary government leases are classified as operating leases, in accordance with the applicable standards, and contain clauses providing for termination. It is expected that in the normal course of business most of these operating leases will be replaced by similar leases.

The total present value of minimum lease payments for the primary government is composed of approximately \$3.4 billion in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group and \$74 million in internal service funds. Lease expenditures for the year ended June 30 amounted to approximately \$622 million.

Included in the capital lease commitments are lease-purchase agreements that certain state agencies have entered into with the State Public Works Board, an enterprise fund agency, amounting to a present value of net minimum lease payments of \$3.3 billion. This amount represents 94% of the total present value of minimum lease payments of the primary government. Also included in the capital lease commitments are some lease-purchase agreements to acquire equipment.

The capital lease commitments do not include \$784 million of lease-purchase agreements with building authorities that are blended component units. These building authorities acquire or develop office buildings and then lease the facilities to state agencies. Upon expiration of the leases, title will pass to the primary government. The costs of the buildings are reported in the General Fixed Assets Account Group and the revenue bonds and certificates of participation outstanding associated with the buildings are reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Accordingly, the lease receivables or capital lease obligations associated with these buildings are not included in the financial statements pursuant to GASB Statement No. 14.

Future minimum lease commitments of the primary government are summarized in Table 15.

Table 15**Schedule of Future Minimum Lease Commitments – Primary Government**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Operating Leases	Capital Leases		Total
		General Long-Term Obligations	Internal Service Funds	
2000.....	\$ 221,323	\$ 403,316	\$ 9,333	\$ 633,972
2001.....	180,034	382,506	9,638	572,178
2002.....	132,006	372,916	9,638	514,560
2003.....	74,917	375,006	9,582	459,505
2004.....	43,508	371,136	8,970	423,614
Thereafter.....	127,513	4,214,763	57,881	4,400,157
Total Minimum Lease Payments.....	\$ 779,301	6,119,643	105,042	\$ 7,003,986
Less amount representing interest.....		2,679,440	30,668	
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments.....		\$ 3,440,203	\$ 74,374	

The aggregate amount of discretely presented component units' lease commitments for land, facilities, and equipment in effect as of June 30, 1999, is approximately \$2.4 billion. Table 16 presents the future minimum lease commitments for the University of California and the special purpose authorities, as of June 30. Operating lease expenditures for the year ended June 30 amounted to approximately \$129 million for discretely presented component units.

Table 16**Schedule of Future Minimum Lease Commitments – Discretely Presented Component Units**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	University of California		Special Purpose Authorities		Total
	Capital	Operating	Capital	Operating	
2000.....	\$ 131,529	\$ 54,850	\$ 45	\$ 22,949	\$ 209,373
2001.....	124,988	47,577	40	17,369	189,974
2002.....	113,306	39,816	36	9,638	162,796
2003.....	108,713	33,049	10	7,143	148,915
2004.....	100,571	54,864	—	2,889	158,324
Thereafter.....	1,455,163	106,723	—	6,538	1,568,424
Total Minimum Lease Payments.....	2,034,270	\$ 336,879	131	\$ 66,526	\$ 2,437,806
Less amount representing interest.....	784,253		21		
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments.....	\$ 1,250,017		\$ 110		

NOTE 13.

COMMITMENTS

The primary government has made commitments of \$2.9 billion for certain highway construction projects. These commitments are not included in the reserve for encumbrances in the special revenue funds because the future expenditures related to these commitments are expected to be reimbursed from local governments and proceeds of approved federal grants. The ultimate liability will not accrue to the State.

As of June 30, the primary government had other commitments totaling \$2.0 billion that are not included as a liability on the balance sheet. These commitments included loan and grant programs for housing, school building aid, and rail system construction totaling approximately \$1.3 billion. The total commitments also include approximately \$585 million for the construction of water projects and the purchase of power, and up to \$131 million for the operation and maintenance of the lottery's automated gaming system. The commitments are expected to be funded from existing program resources and from the proceeds of revenue and general obligation bonds to be issued.

As of June 30, the University of California and special purpose authorities, discretely presented component units, had other commitments that are not included as a liability on the balance sheet. The University of California had authorized construction projects totaling \$1.6 billion. Special purpose authorities had outstanding commitments to provide \$230 million for loans under various housing revenue bond programs.

NOTE 14.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

The State Constitution permits the primary government to issue general obligation bonds for specific purposes and in such amounts as approved by a two-thirds majority of both houses of the Legislature and by a majority of voters in a general or direct primary election. The debt service for general obligation bonds is appropriated from the General Fund. Under the State Constitution, the General Fund is used first to support the public school system and public institutions of higher education. The General Fund can then be used to service the debt on outstanding general obligation bonds. Enterprise funds and certain other funds reimburse the General Fund for any debt service provided on their behalf.

General obligation bonds that are directly related to, and expected to be paid from, the resources of enterprise funds are included within the accounts of such funds in the financial statements. However, the General Fund may be liable for the payment of any principal and interest on these bonds that is not met from the resources of such funds.

As of June 30, \$13.2 billion of general obligation bonds had been authorized but not issued. This amount includes \$4.7 billion that has been authorized by the applicable finance committee for future issuance in the form of commercial paper notes. Of this amount, \$317 million in general obligation indebtedness has been issued in the form of commercial paper notes, but not yet retired by long-term bonds.

Table 17 summarizes the changes in general obligation bond debt for the year ended June 30.

Table 17**Schedule of Changes in General Obligation Bond Debt**

(Amounts in thousands)

	General Long-Term Obligations	Enterprise Funds	Total
Balance, July 1, 1998.....	\$ 14,894,090	\$ 4,016,865	\$ 18,910,955
Additions.....	2,295,926	—	2,295,926
Deductions.....	(1,022,986)	(300,750)	(1,323,736)
Balance, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 16,167,030	\$ 3,716,115	\$ 19,883,145

Table 18 shows the debt service requirements for all general obligation bonds, including interest of \$11.6 billion, as of June 30, 1999.

Table 18**Schedule of General Obligation Bonds Debt Service Requirements**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	General Long-Term Obligations	Enterprise Funds
2000.....	\$ 2,001,170	\$ 355,528
2001.....	1,955,911	350,241
2002.....	1,903,240	366,633
2003.....	1,811,740	330,352
2004.....	1,670,272	342,478
Thereafter.....	15,780,428	4,627,241
Total.....	\$ 25,122,761	\$ 6,372,473

Current Year Defeasances: On October 21, 1998, the primary government issued approximately \$271 million in various purpose general obligation refunding bonds (the "1998 Bonds") for an advance refunding of approximately \$269 million in outstanding general obligation bonds maturing in years 2006 to 2014 (the "1998 Refunded Bonds"). The primary government invested the net proceeds of approximately \$295 million in U.S. government securities and placed the securities in an irrevocable trust to pay

debt service on the 1998 Refunded Bonds. As a result, the 1998 Refunded Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments through March 1, 2014, by approximately \$21 million and to obtain an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the 1998 Bonds and the 1998 Refunded Bonds) of approximately \$14 million.

On March 11, 1999, the primary government issued approximately \$87 million in general obligation refunding bonds (the "1999 Bonds"), for an advance refunding of approximately \$87 million of outstanding general obligation bonds maturing in years 2005 to 2014 (the "1999 Refunded Bonds"). The State Treasurer invested the net proceeds of approximately \$93 million in U.S. government securities and placed the securities in an irrevocable trust to pay debt service on the 1999 Refunded Bonds. As a result, the 1999 Refunded Bonds are considered to be defeased and the related liabilities have been removed from the General Long-Term Obligations Accounts Group. The refunding will decrease the primary government's debt service payments through March 1, 2014 by approximately \$4 million. The refunding also resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the 1999 Bonds and the 1999 Refunded Bonds) of approximately \$3 million.

During the year ended June 30, 1999, the primary government issued approximately \$351 million in veterans general obligation bonds, the proceeds of which were used to immediately refund previously issued veterans general obligation bonds of approximately \$351 million. In addition, approximately \$134 million of veterans general obligation bonds were refunded by veterans Home Purchase Revenue bonds (See Note 15 Revenue Bonds).

Prior Year Defeasance: In prior years, the primary government has placed the proceeds of the refunded bonds in a special irrevocable escrow trust account with the State Treasury to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. The assets of the trust accounts and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 1999, the outstanding balance of general obligation bonds defeased in prior years was approximately \$1.2 billion.

NOTE 15.**REVENUE BONDS**

Revenue bonds that are directly related to, and expected to be paid from, the resources of enterprise funds are included within the accounts of such funds. Principal and interest on revenue bonds are payable from the pledged revenues of the respective funds of the authorities and agencies listed in the next section of this note. The General Fund has no legal liability for payment of principal and interest on revenue bonds.

Revenue bonds to acquire, construct, or renovate state facilities or to refund outstanding revenue bonds in advance are issued for Water Resources, California State University, and Leasing of Public Assets. Revenue bonds are also issued to make loans to finance the acquisition of farms and homes by California veterans. When the farm and home loans financed by the revenue bonds are fully paid, the farms and homes become the property of private individuals.

Certain building authorities, under state law, may issue revenue bonds. These revenue bonds are included in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. These bonds are issued for the purpose of acquiring and constructing buildings for public education purposes and for the purpose of constructing state office buildings. Leases with state agencies pay the principal and interest on the revenue bonds issued by the building authorities. The primary government has no legal liability for the payment of principal and interest on these revenue bonds.

The University of California, a discretely presented component unit, issues revenue bonds to finance the construction, renovation, and acquisition of certain facilities and equipment.

Under state law, a special purpose authority, which is a discretely presented component unit, issues revenue bonds to make loans to finance housing developments and to finance the acquisition of homes by low to moderate income families. When the housing developments and home loans are fully paid, the housing developments and homes become the property of private individuals or entities.

Table 19 shows revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30.

Table 19**Schedule of Revenue Bonds Outstanding**

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

Primary Government	
Enterprise Funds	
Housing Loan.....	\$ 404,215
Water Resources.....	2,454,672
California State University.....	543,983
Leasing of Public Assets.....	5,504,652
Total Enterprise Funds.....	8,907,522
General Long-Term Obligations	
Building Authorities	
California State University.....	30,680
Los Angeles.....	153,605
San Francisco.....	392,505
San Bernardino.....	62,220
Oakland.....	157,820
Riverside.....	13,470
Total General Long-Term Obligations.....	810,300
Total Primary Government.....	9,717,822
Discretely Presented Component Units	
University of California.....	2,504,395
Special Purpose Authorities.....	6,001,366
Total Discretely Presented Component Units.....	8,505,761
Total.....	\$ 18,223,583

Table 20 shows the debt service requirements as of June 30, 1999. The debt service requirements primarily represent bond principal payments. Table 20 also includes certain unamortized refunding costs, premiums, discounts, and other costs not included in Table 19.

Table 20**Schedule of Revenue Bond Debt Service Requirements**

(Amounts in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Primary Government		Discretely Presented Component Units
	General Long-Term Obligations	Enterprise Funds	
2000.....	\$ 25,495	\$ 332,997	\$ 212,163
2001.....	27,380	355,700	169,322
2002.....	28,650	335,076	192,012
2003.....	29,940	340,915	204,407
2004.....	31,350	339,835	211,632
Thereafter.....	667,485	7,534,762	7,532,978
Total.....	\$ 810,300	\$ 9,239,285	\$ 8,522,514

Current Year Defeasances: For the year ended June 30, 1999, the primary government issued approximately \$35 million in revenue bonds for Leasing of Public Assets to refund approximately \$35 million of outstanding lease revenue bonds. The net proceeds of approximately \$3 million, after payment of \$51,709 for the original discount, underwriter discount, insurance, and other bond issuance costs, and receipts of approximately \$8 million for original bond premium together with other available moneys of approximately \$1 million were deposited in various escrow accounts held by the State Treasurer, as escrow trustee, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The advance refunding reduced the primary government's aggregate debt service by approximately \$1 million over the next three years and resulted in an economic gain of \$146,501.

The primary government also issued approximately \$185 million in revenue bonds for Leasing of Public Assets to advance refund approximately \$180 million of outstanding lease revenue bonds. The net proceeds of approximately \$188 million, after payment of approximately \$2 million in underwriter discount, original bond discount, insurance, and other bond issuance costs, and receipt of approximately \$6 million for original bond premium together with other available moneys of \$9 million were deposited in various escrow accounts held by the State Treasurer, as escrow trustee, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The advance refunding reduced the primary government's aggregate debt service payments by \$18 million over the next 20 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$6 million.

For the year ended June 30, 1999, the primary government issued approximately \$240 million of Home Purchase Revenue Bonds, certain portions of which were used to refund approximately \$106 million of outstanding Home Purchase Revenue Bonds and \$134 million of outstanding veterans general obligation bonds. Net proceeds were deposited in various escrow accounts held by the State Treasurer, as escrow trustee, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the related liabilities have been removed from the financial statements.

In November 1998, the primary government issued \$207 million in Central Valley Project (CVP) Water System Revenue Bonds - Series U, a portion of which was used to advance refund \$99 million of outstanding bonds. In November 1998, the primary government issued \$21 million in CVP Water System Revenue Bonds - Series V, a portion of which was used to advance refund \$21 million of outstanding bonds. Although the fiscal year 1998-1999 advance refunding resulted in the recognition of an accounting loss of \$5 million, the primary government effectively reduced its aggregate

debt service payments by approximately \$7 million over the next 30 years and obtained an economic gain of approximately \$4 million. The net proceeds of the advance refundings (after payment of underwriting refunding fees, other issuance costs, and deposits to debt service reserve accounts) were used to purchase securities that were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the advance refunded bonds. As a result, the advance refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the related liabilities have been removed from the financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 1999, the California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA), a discretely presented component unit, issued \$279 million of single family and multifamily housing bonds, portions of which were used to redeem \$273 million in outstanding single family and multifamily housing bonds. The refunding will decrease the debt service cash flow for the housing bonds by approximately \$169 million. The refunding also resulted in an economic gain of approximately \$82 million. The CHFA considered these debt refundings to be an in-substance defeasance and accordingly, removed the redeemed bonds and related assets from the financial statements.

Prior Year Defeasances: In prior years, the primary government defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trust accounts to provide for all future debt service requirements. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities for these defeased bonds are not included in the financial statements. As of June 30, 1999, the outstanding balance of revenue bonds defeased in prior years was approximately \$2.5 billion.

In prior years, the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, defeased certain bonds. Investments that have maturities and interest rates sufficient to fund retirement of defeased liabilities are being held in irrevocable trusts for the debt service payments. Accordingly, the assets of the trust accounts and the liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 1999, the outstanding balance of University of California revenue bonds defeased in prior years was \$866 million.

NOTE 16.**MAJOR TAX REVENUES**

Tax revenues for the year ended June 30, 1999, are presented in Table 21.

Table 21**Schedule of Major Tax Revenues**

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Expendable Trust Funds
Personal income.....	\$ 30,862,872	\$ —	\$ —
Sales and use.....	18,929,048	3,949,268	—
Bank and corporation.....	5,421,742	—	—
Unemployment insurance.....	—	—	2,897,617
Disability insurance.....	—	—	1,276,691
Insurance.....	1,272,953	—	—
Inheritance, estate, and gift.....	1,034,980	—	—
Cigarette and tobacco.....	150,091	825,391	—
Other.....	302,810	313,577	38,546
Total.....	\$ 57,974,496	\$ 5,088,236	\$ 4,212,854

NOTE 17.**FUND EQUITY****A. Fund Deficits**

The following funds had deficits at June 30, 1999, as shown in Table 22.

Table 22**Schedule of Fund Deficits**

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Internal Service Funds
Financing to Local Governments.....	\$ 39,408	\$ —	\$ —
Local Revenue.....	2,439	—	—
Higher Education Construction.....	—	60,018	—
Los Angeles Building Authority.....	—	34,693	—
Water Resources Revolving.....	—	—	26,040
Architecture Revolving.....	—	—	4,650
Total.....	\$ 41,847	\$ 94,711	\$ 30,690

**B. Changes to
Contributed Capital**

The changes in the State's contributed capital accounts are shown in Table 23.

Table 23

Schedule of Changes in Contributed Capital
(Amounts in thousands)

	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
Balance, July 1, 1998.....	\$ 195,233	\$ 344,184	\$ 99	\$ 539,516
Government contributions.....	52,424	1,007	10	53,441
Decreases.....	—	(8)	—	(8)
Balance, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 247,657	\$ 345,183	\$ 109	\$ 592,949

NOTE 18.**RISK MANAGEMENT**

The primary government has elected, with a few exceptions, to be self-insured against loss or liability. Generally, the exceptions are when a bond resolution or a contract requires the primary government to purchase commercial insurance for coverage against property loss or liability. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year. In addition, there has been no insurance settlement in the last three years that has exceeded insurance coverage. The primary government generally does not maintain reserves. Losses are covered in the year in which the payment occurs by appropriations from each fund responsible for payment. All claim payments are on a "pay as you go" basis with workers' compensation benefits for self-insured agencies being initially paid by the SCIF. The potential amount of loss arising from risks other than workers' compensation benefits is not considered material in relation to the primary government's financial position.

The discounted liability for unpaid self-insured worker's compensation losses is estimated to be \$990 million as of June 30, 1999. This estimate is based on an actuarial review of the State's employee worker's compensation program and includes indemnity payments to claimants, as well as all other costs of providing worker's compensation benefits, such as medical care and rehabilitation. The estimate also includes the liability for unpaid services fees, Industrial Disability Leave benefits, and incurred but not reported amounts. The estimated total liability of approximately \$1.4 billion is discounted using a 5.0% interest rate. Of the total, \$130 million is included in the General Fund, \$79 million in the special revenue fund type, \$16 million in the proprietary fund types, and \$765 million in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Changes in the claims liabilities during the year ended June 30 are shown in Table 24.

The University of California, a discretely presented component unit, is self-insured for medical malpractice, workers' compensation, employee health care, and general liability claims. These risks are subject to various claim and aggregate limits, with excess liability coverage provided by an independent insurer. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate for claims that have been incurred but not reported. The estimated liabilities are based upon an independent actuarial determination of the anticipated future payments, discounted at rates ranging from 6.25% to 8.0%. The special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, do not have any significant liabilities related to self insurance.

Table 24**Schedule of Changes in the Self Insurance Claims**

Years Ended June 30
(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government		University of California – Discretely Presented Component Unit	
	1999	1998	1999	1998
Unpaid claims, beginning.....	\$ 886,000	\$ 869,000	\$ 319,300	\$ 324,800
Incurred claims.....	345,000	240,000	174,600	173,800
Claim payments.....	(241,000)	(223,000)	(163,900)	(179,300)
Unpaid claims, ending.....	\$ 990,000	\$ 886,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 319,300

NOTE 19.**SEGMENT INFORMATION**

Selected financial information by enterprise fund activity for major segments is shown in Table 25. The primary sources of enterprise fund revenues are as follows.

Housing Loans: Interest charged on contracts of sale of properties to California veterans and to California National Guard members; loan origination fees; and interest on investments.

Water Resources: Charges to local water districts, sale of excess power to public utilities, and interest earned on investments.

School Building Aid: Interest charged on loans to school districts for acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of classroom facilities; and income from the rental of portable classrooms to school districts.

Toll Facilities: Toll fees and interest earned on investments.

California State University: Charges to students for housing and parking; student fees for campus unions, health centers, and self-

supporting educational programs; and interest earned on investments.

Leasing of Public Assets: Rental charges from the lease of public assets and interest earned on investments.

State Lottery: Sale of lottery tickets.

Health Facilities Construction Loan Insurance: Construction project fees and income from loan insurance premiums and operations or proceeds of sales of property acquired by default of borrowers.

Public Employees' Benefits: Contributions for public employee long-term care plans and fees for managing a deferred compensation program.

Other Enterprise: Canteen revenues and fees charged by various other departments.

Table 25

Schedule of Enterprise Fund Activity by Separate Major Segments

As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	Housing Loan	Water Resources	School Building Aid	Toll Facilities	California State University	Leasing of Public Assets	State Lottery	Health Facilities Construction Loan Insurance	Public Employees' Benefits	Other Enterprise
Operating revenue.....	\$ 223,332	\$ 619,187	\$ 25,962	\$ 3,906	\$ 279,467	\$ 401,318	\$ 2,498,298	\$ 37,599	\$ 135,770	\$ 120,226
Depreciation.....	1,042	75,176	3,720	17,394	—	—	5,468	—	—	17
Amortization of deferred charges.....	—	118,871	—	430	—	5,993	1,709	—	—	—
Operating income (loss)....	(9,865)	92,390	10,754	(17,010)	41,880	21,170	849,780	17,763	15,583	27,763
Operating transfers in.....	6,840	—	3,392	—	20,143	838	—	—	—	17,496
Operating transfers out.....	887	—	—	—	48,725	—	—	—	—	215
Net income (loss).....	(5,237)	(80,830)	14,146	(640,014)	9,512	22,008	—	25,214	55,404	60,843
Grants received.....	—	—	—	—	277	—	—	—	—	—
Grants provided.....	—	—	—	625,946	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property, plant, and equipment										
Additions.....	—	126,937	—	9,339	46,885	126,588	2,447	—	—	64
Deductions.....	1,042	75,176	3,720	17,394	—	—	5,593	14	—	17
Net working capital.....	1,369,973	185,281	39,142	58,985	482,233	552,739	(41,189)	158,412	381,991	207,670
Total assets.....	3,502,362	4,932,222	264,072	695,014	1,367,308	5,772,327	3,390,136	238,726	388,454	546,521
Bonds and other long-term liabilities.....	3,156,830	3,656,067	2,500	6,160	557,537	5,504,652	2,617,075	181,666	312,635	46,764
Total Equity (Deficit).....	288,705	1,019,221	261,568	663,911	720,242	160,441	—	51,832	69,356	393,509

NOTE 20.

**CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS**

Tables 26 and 27 present summary financial statements of the special purpose authorities, which are the SCIF, the CHFA, and Non-Major Component Units. The financial statements of the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, are presented separately in the combined statements of this report.

The SCIF is a component unit created to offer insurance protection to employers at the lowest possible cost. This information is as of and for the year ended December 31, 1998. The CHFA was created for the purpose of meeting the housing needs of persons and families of low and moderate income. The Non-Major Component Units provide certain services that are not part of the primary government and also provide certain private and public entities with a low-cost source of financing for activities that are deemed to be in the public interest.

Table 26**Condensed Balance Sheet – Special Purpose Authorities –
Discretely Presented Component Units**

June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	State Compensation Insurance Fund	California Housing Finance Agency	Non-Major Component Units	Total
Assets				
Due from primary government.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,733
Other current assets.....	1,508,976	534,855	195,985	2,239,816
Investments.....	6,353,957	1,212,674	62,353	7,628,984
Advances and loans receivable.....	—	5,153,597	—	5,153,597
Fixed assets.....	223,372	—	309,758	533,130
Total Assets.....	\$ 8,086,305	\$ 6,901,126	\$ 571,829	\$ 15,559,260
Liabilities				
Other current liabilities.....	\$ 1,263,239	\$ 334,484	\$ 15,137	\$ 1,612,860
Benefits payable.....	4,905,961	—	—	4,905,961
Revenue bonds payable.....	—	5,902,315	99,051	6,001,366
Contracts and notes payable..	—	—	4,056	4,056
Total Liabilities.....	6,169,200	6,236,799	118,244	12,524,243
Fund Equity				
Contributed capital.....	—	—	109	109
Retained earnings				
Reserved for regulatory requirements.....	—	592,099	—	592,099
Unreserved.....	1,917,105	72,228	453,476	2,442,809
Total Fund Equity.....	1,917,105	664,327	453,585	3,035,017
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity.....	\$ 8,086,305	\$ 6,901,126	\$ 571,829	\$ 15,559,260

Table 27

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Retained Earnings – Special Purpose Authorities – Discretely Presented Component Units

Year Ended June 30, 1999

(Amounts in thousands)

	State Compensation Insurance Fund	California Housing Finance Agency	Non-Major Component Units	Total
Operating Revenues				
Earned premiums (net).....	\$ 1,211,115	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,211,115
Other revenue.....	44,666	384,687	192,364	621,717
Total Operating Revenues...	1,255,781	384,687	192,364	1,832,832
Operating Expenses				
Depreciation.....	8,737	429	3,142	12,308
Benefit payments.....	1,444,727	—	—	1,444,727
Interest expense.....	—	357,512	3,203	360,715
Amortization of deferred charges.....	165,668	1,839	—	167,507
Other operating expenses.....	71,265	49,345	135,983	256,593
Total Operating Expenses...	1,690,397	409,125	142,328	2,241,850
Operating Income (Loss).....	(434,616)	(24,438)	50,036	(409,018)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Investment and interest income.....	581,379	83,718	5,052	670,149
Dividends paid.....	(122,759)	—	—	(122,759)
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses), net..	—	—	(34,436)	(34,436)
Net Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses).....	458,620	83,718	(29,384)	512,954
Net Income.....	24,004	59,280	20,652	103,936
Retained Earnings, July 1, 1998.....	1,893,101	605,047	432,824	2,930,972
Retained Earnings, June 30, 1999.....	\$ 1,917,105	\$ 664,327	\$ 453,476	\$ 3,034,908

NOTE 21.**NO COMMITMENT DEBT**

Certain debt of the special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, is issued to finance activities such as construction of new facilities and remodeling of existing facilities, as well as acquisition of equipment. This debt is collateralized solely by the credit of private and public entities and is administered by trustees independent of the State. As of June 30, the special purpose authorities had \$13.8 billion of debt outstanding, which is not debt of the State.

The State has also entered into transactions which involve debt issued by four special purpose trusts that were created by another special purpose authority, called the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank. The special purpose trusts are legally separate entities that issued long-term debt for the primary purpose of financing certain costs of assets and obligations that are recoverable by utilities through electric rate charges, but which may prevent the utilities from offering electricity at lower rates in a competitive market. As of June 30, the special purpose trusts had approximately \$5.1 billion of debt outstanding. Similar to the debt of the special purpose authorities, the debt of the special purpose trusts is not a debt of the State.

NOTE 22.**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

A. Litigation

The primary government is a party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in governmental operations. The following were accrued as a liability in the financial statements: legal proceedings that were decided against the primary government before June 30, 1999; legal proceedings that were in progress as of June 30, 1999, and were settled or decided against the primary government as of November 19, 1999; and legal proceedings having a high probability of resulting in a decision against the primary government as of November 19, 1999, and for which amounts could be estimated. For governmental fund types and expendable trust funds, the portion of the liability that is expected to be paid within the next 12 months is recorded as a liability of the fund from which payment will be made; the remainder is shown as a liability of the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. For other fund types, the entire liability is recorded in the fund involved. In addition, the primary government is involved in certain other legal proceedings that, if decided against the primary government, may require it to make significant future expenditures or may impair future revenue sources. Because of the prospective nature of these proceedings, no provision for this potential liability has been made in the financial statements.

Following are the more significant lawsuits pending against the primary government:

The primary government is involved in a lawsuit, *Thomas Hayes v. Commission on State Mandates*, related to state-mandated costs. The action involves an appeal by the Director of Finance from a 1984 decision by the State Board of Control now succeeded by the Commission on State Mandates (COSM). The Board of Control decided in favor of local school districts' claims for reimbursement for special education programs for handicapped students. The case was then brought to the trial court by the primary government and later remanded to the COSM for redetermination. The COSM has since expanded the claim to include supplemental claims filed by seven other educational institutions. At its November 30, 1998, final hearing on the mandate question, the Commission held that state

special education requirements exceed the federal mandate in eight components of the special education program. Currently, the Commission is considering adoption of guidelines while the Department of Finance asserts that the claim should be dismissed since existing state funding for special education far exceeds any costs associated with these relatively minor state-mandated components. The parties have announced their agreement to enter into negotiations to explore possible settlement. Accordingly, the Commission has postponed further proceedings for six months to permit negotiations to move forward. The liability to the primary government, if all potentially eligible school districts pursue timely claims, has been estimated by the Department of Finance to be in excess of \$1.5 billion if the State is not credited for its existing funding of the program.

The primary government is involved in a lawsuit related to contamination at the Stringfellow toxic waste site. In *United States, People of the State of California v. J. B. Stringfellow, Jr., et al.*, the primary government is seeking recovery for past costs of cleanup of the site, a declaration that the defendants are jointly and severally liable for future costs, and an injunction ordering completion of the cleanup. The defendants have filed a counterclaim against the primary government for alleged negligent acts resulting in significant findings of liability against the primary government as owner, operator, and generator of wastes taken to the site. The primary government has appealed the rulings. However, it may request that the court stay the appeal as provided by an Interim Accord. Under this accord, the defendants agreed to waive recovery from the primary government of their past response costs, and the primary government agreed to waive recovery from the defendants of its past costs. In addition, the primary government has agreed to assume responsibility for satisfying the amounts owing to the federal government and for performing all future response actions. This agreement is conditional on the primary government receiving reimbursement from its insurance carriers. Present estimates of the cleanup range from \$455 million to \$655 million.

The primary government is a defendant in two actions, *Cigarettes Cheaper!, et al. v. Board of Equalization, et. al.*, and *California Assn. of Retail Tobacconists, et al. v. Board of Equalization, et. al.*, that challenge the constitutionality of Proposition 10. The plaintiffs allege that Proposition 10, which increases the excise tax on tobacco products, violates 11 sections of the California Constitution and related provisions of law. The State has filed notice of related cases and contemplates consolidation of the lawsuits. An adverse outcome is possible with a potential refund of \$330 million for past year collections, and future losses of \$750 million each year thereafter.

The primary government is a defendant in two actions, *F. W. Woolworth Co. and Kinney Shoe Corporation v. Franchise Tax Board*, and *Hunt-Wesson, Inc. v. Franchise Tax Board*, that challenge the constitutionality of the interest offset provisions of Revenue and Taxation Code Section 24344(b). In the Woolworth case, the trial

court's judgment favored the Franchise Tax Board. In the Hunt-Wesson case, the trial court's judgment favored the taxpayer. However, this judgement was reversed on appeal. In June 1999, both plaintiffs filed petitions for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. In August 1999, the Franchise Tax Board filed its opposition to the petitions. On September 28, 1999, the United States Supreme Court granted the petition for writ of certiorari in the Hunt-Wesson case. The granting of certiorari suggests that the court will likely find this tax statute to be unconstitutional. The primary government's potential liability for past collection and interest exposure is \$500 million.

The primary government is a defendant in an action, *Ronald Arnett, et al. v. California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS); California Board of Administration of PERS; et al.*, that challenges Section 21417 of the Government Code pertaining to industrial disability retirement benefits. The plaintiffs allege that Section 21417 makes retirement decisions based upon age, violating the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. PERS estimated potential damages of \$316 million (lump sum) in this case and an unfavorable outcome is possible. On November 15, 1999, the primary government filed a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court asking the Court to review the appellate court's ruling that the plaintiffs had stated a claim for age discrimination based upon disparate impact theory.

The primary government is a defendant in a joint action involving fifty-five counties, *Sonoma County, et al., v. Commission on State Mandates*, seeking recovery of property tax revenues reallocated to school districts. The counties contend that this reallocation of revenues constitutes State mandated costs and therefore is subject to reimbursement. On October 18, 1999, the court ruled in favor of the counties. The primary government has announced its intention to appeal. An unfavorable outcome is possible and would require that the State return approximately \$10 billion to the various counties.

The University of California and the special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, are contingently liable in connection with claims and contracts, including those currently in litigation, arising in the normal course of their activities. The outcome of such matters is either not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements or cannot be estimated at this time.

B. Federal Audit Exceptions

The primary government receives substantial funding from the federal government in the form of grants and contracts. The primary government is entitled to these resources only if it complies with the terms and conditions of the grants and contracts and with the applicable federal laws and regulations; the primary government may spend these resources only for eligible purposes. If audits disclose exceptions, the primary government may incur a liability to the federal government.

NOTE 23.

PENSION TRUSTS

Two retirement systems, the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS), are included in the primary government. One retirement system, the University of California Retirement System (UCRS), is included in the discretely presented component units. The pension liability for all pension trust funds was determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers. The amounts of the pension liability for all pension trust funds are presented on Tables 29 and 30 as the net pension obligation (NPO) as of June 30, 1999. Information on the investments of the retirement systems is included in Note 3, Deposits and Investments.

CalPERS administers five defined benefit retirement plans: the Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF), the Judges' Retirement Fund (JRF), the Judges' Retirement Fund II (JRF II), the Legislators' Retirement Fund (LRF), and the Volunteer Firefighters' Length of Service Award Fund (VFF). CalPERS also administers one defined contribution plan, the State Peace Officers' and Firefighters' Defined Contribution Plan Fund (SPOFF). CalPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for these plans. This report may be obtained by writing to the California Public Employees' Retirement System, Central Supply, P.O. Box 942715, Sacramento, California 94229-2715.

CalPERS uses the accrual basis of accounting. Member contributions are recorded when due except for the VFF and the SPOFF which are funded only by employer contributions. Employer contributions are recorded when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due in accordance with the terms of each plan.

The CalSTRS administers two defined benefit retirement plans within the State Teacher's Retirement Fund (STRF). The two plans are the Defined Benefit Program (DB Program) and the Cash Balance Benefit Program (CBB Program). CalSTRS also offers, through a third party administrator, a defined contribution plan that meets the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b). CalSTRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information on these plans. This report may be obtained from the California State Teachers' Retirement System, Audits Division, 7667 Folsom Boulevard, 2nd Floor, Sacramento, California 95826.

CalSTRS uses the accrual basis of accounting. Member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer and primary government contributions are recognized when due and the employer or the primary government has made a formal commitment to provide the

contributions. Benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the retirement program.

A. Public Employees' Retirement Fund
1. Fund Information

Plan Description: CalPERS administers the PERF, which is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. Employers participating in the PERF include the primary government and certain special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, 61 school employers, and 1,311 public agencies as of June 30, 1999.

The excess of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liability of PERF for the primary government and other participating agencies was \$21.9 billion at June 30, 1998. This is a result of the difference between the actuarial value of assets of \$128.8 billion and the actuarial accrued liability of \$106.9 billion. Contributions are actuarially determined.

2. Employer's Information

Plan Description: The primary government and certain special purpose authorities contribute to the PERF. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent of the primary government and the other member agencies. The special purpose authorities' participation in PERF is not a material portion of the program. The primary government has six pension plans within the PERF: first-tier miscellaneous, second-tier miscellaneous, industrial, California Highway Patrol, peace officers and firefighters, and other safety members. The payroll for primary government employees covered by the PERF in the year ended June 30, 1999, was approximately \$9.8 billion.

All employees who work on a half-time or more basis are eligible to participate in the PERF. The PERF provides benefits based on members' years of service, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Vesting occurs after five or ten years, depending on the plan. All plans provide death, disability, and survivor benefits. The benefit provisions are established by statute.

Funding policy: Benefits are funded by contributions from members and the primary government and earnings from investments. Member and primary government contributions are a percentage of applicable member compensation. Member rates are defined by law and based on the primary government's benefit formula. The primary government contribution rates are determined by periodic actuarial valuations or by state statute.

Employees, with the exception of employees in the second-tier plan, are required to contribute to the fund. The contribution rates of active plan members are based on a percentage of salary over a monthly base compensation amount of \$133 to \$863. With the exception of employees in the second-tier plan, employees' required contributions vary from 5.0% to 8.0% of their salary over their base compensation amount.

The required employer contribution rates, without group term life insurance benefits, for the primary government are shown in Table 28. The employer contribution rate for employees in the industrial member category who are covered by group term life insurance is 4.58%. This is 0.02% greater than the rate for employees not covered by group term life insurance.

Table 28

Schedule of Required Employer Contribution Rates for the Primary Government by Member Category

Year Ended June 30, 1999

	Normal Cost	Unfunded Liability	Total Rate
Miscellaneous members			
First tier.....	8.53 %	0.01 %	8.54 %
Second tier.....	6.43	0.01	6.44
Industrial.....	8.90	(4.34)	4.56
California Highway Patrol.....	13.54	0.00	13.54
Peace officers and firefighters.....	14.51	(4.92)	9.59
Other safety members.....	12.10	(2.66)	9.44

For the year ended June 30, 1999, the annual pension cost (APC) and the amount of contributions made by the primary government were each approximately \$829 million. The APC and the percentage of APC contributed for the last three years are shown in Table 29. Actuarial valuations of the PERF are performed annually. Information from the last valuation, which was performed as of June 30, 1998, is also shown in Table 29.

B. Judges' Retirement Fund

Plan Description: CalPERS administers the JRF, which is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The JRF membership includes justices of the Supreme Court and courts of appeal, as well as judges of superior courts, municipal courts, and justice courts appointed or elected prior to November 9, 1994. There are 59 employers participating in the JRF for the year ended June 30, 1999. The payroll for employees covered by the JRF for the year ended June 30, 1999, was approximately \$139 million. The primary government pays the employer contributions for all employees covered by the JRF.

The JRF provides benefits based on members' years of service, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Vesting occurs after five years. The JRF provides death, disability, and survivor benefits. Benefits for the JRF are established by the Judges' Retirement Law.

Funding Policy: The required contribution rates of active plan members are based on a percentage of salary over a base compensation amount. For the year ended June 30, 1999, the required contribution rate for the JRF was 8.0%.

The contributions of the primary government to the JRF are not actuarially determined. Contributions are pursuant to state statute.

Employer contributions are required to be 8.0% of applicable member compensation. The other funding to meet benefit payment requirements of the JRF is currently provided from the following sources: filing fees, which require varying amounts depending on fee rate and number of filings; investments, which earn the current yield on short term investments; and the primary government's balancing contributions, as required by the Judges' Retirement Law. The balancing contributions are equal to an amount at least equal to the estimated benefits payable during the ensuing fiscal year, less the sum of the estimated member contributions during the ensuing fiscal year and net assets available for benefits at the beginning of the fiscal year ("pay as you go" basis).

The APC and the amount of contributions made to the JRF for the year ended June 30, 1999, were \$134 million and \$85 million, respectively. The net pension obligation (NPO) of the JRF at June 30, 1999, was \$673 million, an increase of \$50 million over last year's balance of \$623 million. The APC is comprised of \$140 million for the annual required contribution (ARC), \$37 million interest on the NPO, and \$43 million for the adjustment to the ARC. An actuarial valuation of the JRF's assets and liabilities is made annually. The APC, the percentage of APC contributed, and the NPO for the last three years are shown in Table 29. Information on the last valuation, which was performed as of June 30, 1998, is also shown in Table 29. The aggregate cost method that was used for the June 30, 1998, valuation does not identify or separately amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability; therefore, this liability is not shown in Table 29.

C. Judges' Retirement Fund II

Plan Description: CalPERS administers the JRF II, which is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The membership of the JRF II includes justices of the same courts as covered by the JRF who were appointed or elected on or subsequent to November 9, 1994. There are 59 employers participating in the JRF II. The payroll for employees covered by the JRF II for the year ended June 30, 1999, was approximately \$34 million. The primary government pays the employer contributions for all employees covered by the JRF II.

The JRF II provides benefits based on members' years of service, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Vesting occurs after five years. The JRF II provides death, disability, and survivor benefits. Benefits for the JRF II are established by the Judges' Retirement System II Law.

Funding policy: The required contribution rate of active plan members is based on a percentage of salary over a base compensation amount. For the year ended June 30, 1999, the required contribution rate for the JRF II was 8.0%. For the year ended June 30, 1999, the primary government's contribution rate for the JRF II was 21.54% of applicable member compensation.

Actuarial valuations for the JRF II are required to be carried out annually. The legislated primary government contribution rate will be adjusted periodically as part of the annual Budget Act in order to maintain or restore the actuarial soundness of the fund.

For the year ended June 30, 1999, the APC and the amount of contributions made for the JRF II were approximately \$7.3 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. The APC and the percentage of APC contributed for the year ended June 30, 1999 are shown in Table 29. Information on the last valuation, which was performed as of June 30, 1998, is also shown in Table 29.

D. Legislators' Retirement Fund

Plan Description: CalPERS administers the LRF, which is a single-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The eligible membership of the LRF includes state legislators serving in the legislature prior to November 1, 1990, constitutional officers, and legislative statutory officers. The payroll for employees covered by the LRF in 1999 was approximately \$3 million.

The LRF provides benefits based on members' years of service, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Vesting occurs after five years. The plan provides death, disability, and survivor benefits. Benefits for the LRF are established by the Legislators' Retirement Law.

The LRF is currently in transition. The number of legislators eligible to participate in the LRF is declining as incumbent legislators leave office and are replaced by new legislators who are not eligible to participate in the program. Eventually, the only active members in the LRF will be approximately 16 constitutional officers (including the Insurance Commissioner and members of the Board of Equalization) and approximately four legislative statutory officers.

Funding Policy: The contribution requirements of the LRF are based on actuarially determined rates. An actuarial valuation of the LRF's assets and liabilities is required at least every two years. For the year ended June 30, 1999, the actual contributions made by employees were approximately 9.9% of covered payroll. For the year ended June 30, 1999, the primary government's statutory funding rate was 18.81% of covered payroll.

The APC and the amount of contributions made by the primary government to the LRF for the year ended June 30, 1999, were zero and \$0.7 million, respectively. The NPO of the LRF at June 30, 1999, was \$10.7 million, a decrease of \$0.7 million over last year's balance of \$11.4 million. There was no APC because the ARC equaled zero, and the interest on the NPO of \$0.9 million approximated the \$0.9 million adjustment to the ARC. The APC, the percentage of APC contributed, and the NPO for the last three years are shown in Table 29. An actuarial valuation of the LRF's assets and liabilities is made annually. Information on the last valuation, which was performed as of June 30, 1998, is also shown in

Table 29. The aggregate cost method that was used for the June 30, 1998, valuation does not identify or separately amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability; therefore, this liability is not shown in Table 29.

**E. Volunteer
Firefighters' Length
of Service Award
Fund**

Plan Description: CalPERS administers the VFF, which is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The VFF membership includes volunteer firefighters. There are 47 fire departments participating in the VFF for the year ended June 30, 1999.

The excess of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liability of VFF was \$0.2 million at June 30, 1998. This is a result of the difference between actuarial value of assets of \$1.7 million and the actuarial accrued liability of \$1.5 million. Contributions are actuarially determined.

**F. State Peace Officers'
and Firefighters'
Defined Contribution
Plan Fund**

Plan Description: CalPERS administers the SPOFF, which is a defined contribution pension plan. The plan is a qualified money purchase pension plan under Section 401(a) of Title 26 of the United States Code, and is intended to supplement the retirement benefits provided by the PERF to correctional officers employed by the State of California in Bargaining Unit 6.

Funding Policy: Contributions to the plan are funded entirely by the primary government with a contribution rate of 2% of the employee's base pay. Contribution requirements are established and may be amended through a memorandum of understanding from the State of California Department of Personnel Administration. These contributions, as well as the participant's share of the net earnings of the fund, are credited to the participant's account. For the year ended June 30, 1999, contributions by the primary government to the SPOFF were approximately \$16 million.

The net earnings of the fund are allocated to the participant's account as of each valuation date, in the ratio that the participant's account balance bears to the aggregate of all participants' account balances. The benefit paid to participants will depend only on the amount contributed to participant's account and earnings on the value of the participant's account. Plan provisions are established and may be amended by statute. At June 30, 1999, there were approximately 25,900 participants.

**G. State Teachers'
Retirement Fund**

Plan Description: CalSTRS administers the State Teachers' Retirement Fund (STRF) that includes the Defined Benefit Program (DB Program) and the Cash Balance Benefit Program (CBB Program). These programs are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plans that provide pension benefits to teachers and certain other employees of the California public school system. Effective January 1, 1999, Senate Bill 2085 authorized the merger of the DB Program and the CBB Program into the STRF.

Membership in the DB Program is mandatory for all employees meeting the eligibility requirements. The DB Program provides benefits based on a member's age, final compensation, and years of service. Vesting occurs after five years. In addition, the retirement program provides benefits to members upon disability and to survivors upon the death of eligible members. The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the benefits for the DB Program. At June 30, 1999, the DB Program had approximately 1,160 contributing employers. At June 30, 1998, there were approximately 447,000 plan members and 158,000 benefit recipients. The primary government is a non-employer contributor to the DB Program. The payroll for employees covered by the DB Program in 1999 was approximately \$15.8 billion.

The CBB Program is designed for employees of California public schools who are hired to perform creditable service for less than 50% of the full time equivalent for the position. Participation in the CBB Program is optional to employers. However, if the employer elects to offer the CBB Program, each eligible employee will automatically be covered by the CBB Program unless the member elects to participate in the DB Program or an alternative plan provided by the employer within 60 days of hire. At June 30, 1999, the CBB Program had 19 contributing school districts and approximately 6,400 contributing participants. Assets of the CBB Program of \$5 million are combined with the assets of the DB Program in the STRF.

Funding policy: DB Program benefits are funded by contributions from members, employers, the primary government, and earnings from investments. Member and employer contributions are a percentage of applicable member earnings. The Teachers' Retirement Law governs member rates, employer contribution rates, and primary government contributions.

DB Program contribution rates of members are 8.0% of applicable member earnings. The employer contribution rate is 8.25% of applicable member earnings. The primary government's contribution to the system, under California Education Code Section 22955, "Elder Full Funding Act," is 4.3% of the previous calendar year's member payroll. Subsequent to achieving a fully funded system, the primary government will contribute only the amount necessary to help fund the normal cost of the current benefit program unless a subsequent unfunded obligation occurs. Beginning July 1, 1999, the primary government shall transfer annually to the DB Program an amount equal to 3.102% of total creditable earnings of the immediately preceding calendar year to fund certain benefit enhancements that became effective January 1, 1999. A statutory contribution rate of 0.307% of payroll under Education Code Section 22952 was eliminated as a separate contribution on October 1, 1998, and incorporated into the rate specified under Section 22955. Beginning October 1, 1998, a statutory contribution rate of 0.524%, adjustable annually in 0.25% increments up to a maximum of 1.505%, of the creditable earnings

of the immediately preceding calendar year under Section 22955 was established. This rate is reduced to zero if there is no unfunded obligation or normal cost deficit. As of the June 30, 1998, actuarial valuation, there was no unfunded obligation or normal cost deficit for benefits in place as of July 1, 1990.

For the year ended June 30, 1999, the APC for the DB Program was approximately \$1.5 billion, and the employer and primary government contributions were approximately \$1.5 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively. The APC and the percentage of APC contributed for the last three years are shown in Table 29. Actuarial valuations of the DB Program are performed biennially. Information from the last valuation is also shown in Table 29.

**H. CalSTRS 403(b)
Program**

Plan Description: CalSTRS administers a 403(b) program through a third party administrator. The 403(b) program is a defined contribution plan and is open to any employee who is eligible to participate. Contributions to the program are voluntary; however, the Internal Revenue Code does impose a maximum amount that can be contributed annually. At June 30, 1999, the 403(b) program had approximately 280 participating employers (school districts) and 1,700 plan members.

Table 29**Actuarial Information – Pension Trusts – Primary Government**

June 30, 1999

	Public Employees' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Judges' Retirement II	Legislators' Retirement	State Teachers' Retirement Defined Benefit Program
Last actuarial valuation.....	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1998
Actuarial cost method.....	Individual Entry Age Normal	Aggregate Cost	Aggregate Entry Age Normal	Aggregate Cost	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method.....	Level % of Payroll, Closed	None	Level % of Payroll, Closed	None	Level % of Payroll, Open
Remaining amortization period.....	31 years	None	3 years	None	None
Asset valuation method.....	Smoothed Market Value	Market Value	Smoothed Market Value	Smoothed Market Value	Expected Value, 25% Adjustment to Market Value
Actuarial assumption					
Investment rate of return.....	8.25 %	6.00 %	7.75 %	7.50 %	8.00 %
Projected salary increase.....	3.5-17.99	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.50
Includes inflation at.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50
Post retirement benefit increases.....	2 or 3	3.75	3.00	3.50	2.00
Annual pension costs (In millions)					
Year ended 6/30/97.....	\$ 1,283	\$ 133	\$ 3.0	\$ 1.9	\$ 1,835
Year ended 6/30/98.....	1,178	133	5.4	2.0	1,911
Year ended 6/30/99.....	829	134	7.3	0.0	1,473
Percent contribution					
Year ended 6/30/97.....	124 %	38 %	102 %	130 %	100 %
Year ended 6/30/98.....	100	42	102	34	105
Year ended 6/30/99.....	100	63	101	—	115
Net pension obligation (In millions)					
Year ended 6/30/97.....	\$ —	\$ 546.1	\$ —	\$ 10.1	\$ —
Year ended 6/30/98.....	—	623.0	—	11.4	—
Year ended 6/30/99.....	—	673.0	—	10.7	—
Funding as of last valuation (In millions)					
Actuarial value – assets.....	\$ 52,838	N/A	\$ 15.1	N/A	\$ 77,290
Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL) – Entry Age.....	46,021	N/A	15.0	N/A	74,234
Excess of actuarial value of assets over AAL (EAV).....	6,817	N/A	0.1	N/A	3,056
Covered payroll.....	9,307	N/A	33.9	N/A	15,741
Funded ratio.....	115 %	N/A	101 %	N/A	104 %
EAV as percent of covered payroll.....	73 %	N/A	0.2 %	N/A	19 %

I. University of California Retirement System - Discretely Presented Component Unit

The UCRS consists of: the University of California Retirement Plan, a single-employer defined benefit plan funded with University and employee contributions; the Public Employees' Retirement System Voluntary Early Retirement Incentive Program (PERS-VERIP), a defined benefit plan for University employees who elected early retirement under the plan; and two defined contribution plans with several investment portfolios funded with employee non-elective and elective contributions. Most University career employees participate in UCRS.

The University of California Retirement Plan provides lifetime retirement income, disability protection, death benefits and pre-retirement survivor benefits to eligible employees of the University of California and its affiliates. Membership in the retirement plan is required for all employees appointed to work at least 50% time for a year or more. Generally, five years of service are required to be entitled to plan benefits. The maximum monthly benefit is 100% of the employee's highest average compensation over a 36-month period. The amount of the pension benefit is determined by salary rate, age, and years of service credit with certain cost-of-living adjustments.

Members' contributions are accounted for separately and accrue interest at 6% annually. Upon termination, members can elect a refund of their contributions plus accumulated interest. Vested terminated members who are eligible to retire can also elect a lump sum payment equal to the present value of their accrued benefits. Both actions thereby forfeit the member's rights to further accrued benefits.

The annually determined rates for employer contributions as a percentage of payroll are based on recommendations of the consulting actuary and appropriations received from the primary government.

Employee contributions may be required to be made to the University of California Retirement Plan. The rate of employee contributions is established annually as a percentage of covered wages, pursuant to the Regents' funding policy, recommended and certified by an enrolled, independent actuary and approved by the Regents, the plan's trustee. During the year ended June 30, 1999, employee contributions to the University of California Retirement Plan were redirected to the University of California Defined Contribution Plan.

There were no changes in actuarial assumptions or benefit provisions that significantly affected the actuarial accrued liability or contribution requirements during the year ended June 30, 1999.

The PERS-VERIP is a defined benefit pension plan providing lifetime supplemental retirement income and survivor benefits to members of the University of California CalPERS program (UC-PERS) who elected early retirement under provisions of the plan. The University contributed to the CalPERS on behalf of these UC-PERS members.

The cost of contributions made to the plan is borne entirely by the University and the federal Department of Energy laboratories. Over the five-year period ended June 30, 1996, the University and the federal Department of Energy laboratories were required to make contributions to the plan as determined by the plan's consulting actuary, sufficient to maintain the promised benefits and the qualified status of the plan.

The University of California maintains two defined contribution plans providing savings incentives and additional retirement security for all eligible University employees. The Defined Contribution Plan (the DC Plan) accepts both after-tax and pretax contributions. In addition, the University has established a Tax Deferred 403(b) Plan (the 403(b) Plan). There are no employer contributions to either of these two plans. Participants in the DC Plan and 403(b) Plan may direct their elective and nonelective contributions to investment funds managed by the Treasurer of the Regents of the University. They may also invest contributions in, and transfer plan accumulations to, certain external mutual funds on a custodial plan basis.

The DC Plan pretax contributions are fully vested and are mandatory for all employees who are members of the University of California Retirement Plan. Monthly employee contributions range from approximately 2% to 4% of covered wages depending upon whether wages are above or below the Social Security wage base. The 403(b) Plan and the DC Plan after-tax options are generally available to all University employees. During the year ended June 30, participants contributed \$420 million to these two plans.

Table 30**Actuarial Information – University of California –
Discretely Presented Component Unit**

June 30, 1999

	University of California Retirement Plan	Voluntary Early Retirement Incentive Plan
Last actuarial valuation.....	June 30, 1999	June 30, 1999
Actuarial cost method.....	Entry Age Normal	Unit Credit
Amortization method.....	Level % of Payroll, Open	N/A
Remaining amortization period.....	17.5 years	N/A
Asset valuation method.....	Smoothed Fair Value	Fair Value
Actuarial assumption		
Investment rate of return.....	7.50 %	7.50 %
Projected salary increase.....	4.5 to 6.5	N/A
Includes inflation at.....	4.00	4.00
Annual pension costs (In millions)		
Year ended 6/30/97.....	\$ —	\$ —
Year ended 6/30/98.....	—	—
Year ended 6/30/99.....	—	—
Percent contribution		
Year ended 6/30/97.....	N/A	N/A
Year ended 6/30/98.....	N/A	N/A
Year ended 6/30/99.....	N/A	N/A
Net pension obligation (In millions)		
Year ended 6/30/97.....	\$ —	\$ —
Year ended 6/30/98.....	—	—
Year ended 6/30/99.....	—	—
Funding as of last valuation (In millions)		
Actuarial value – assets.....	\$ 32,087	\$ 82.8
Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL).....	22,157	43.3
Excess of actuarial value of assets over AAL (EAV)	9,930	39.5
Covered payroll.....	5,347	N/A
Funded ratio.....	145 %	191 %
EAV as percent of covered payroll.....	186 %	N/A

NOTE 24.

POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Health care and dental benefits are provided by the primary government and certain special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, to annuitants of retirement systems to which the primary government contributes as an employer. The special purpose authorities' participation in these benefits is not a material portion of the program. To be eligible for these benefits, first-tier plan annuitants must retire on or after attaining age 50 with at least five years of service, and second-tier plan annuitants must retire on or after attaining age 55 with at least 10 years of service. In addition, annuitants must retire within 120 days of separation from employment to be eligible to receive these benefits. As of June 30, approximately 100,600 annuitants were enrolled to receive health benefits and approximately 80,100 annuitants were enrolled to receive dental benefits. In accordance with the Government Code, the primary government generally pays 100% of the health insurance cost for annuitants plus 90% of the additional premium required for the enrollment of family members of annuitants. Although the primary government generally pays 100% of the dental insurance premium for annuitants, the Government Code does not specify the primary government's contribution toward dental insurance costs. The primary government recognizes the cost of providing health and dental insurance to annuitants on a pay-as-you-go basis. The cost of these benefits for the year ended June 30 was approximately \$310 million.

Also, the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, provides certain health plan benefits to retired employees in addition to pension benefits. Employees who meet specific requirements may continue their medical and dental benefits into retirement and continue to receive University of California contributions for those benefits. There are approximately 34,000 retirees currently eligible to receive such benefits. The cost of retiree medical and dental coverage is recognized when paid. The cost of providing medical and dental benefits for retirees and their families and survivors for the year ended June 30 was approximately \$95 million.

NOTE 25.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following information represents significant events that occurred subsequent to June 30, 1999, but prior to the date of the auditors' report.

From July 1, 1999, through November 19, 1999, the primary government issued \$1 billion in revenue anticipation notes that will mature on June 30, 2000, \$900 million in general obligation bonds

that were used to retire previously issued commercial paper, and approximately \$238 million in lease revenue bonds.

On August 10, 1999, Standard and Poor's raised its rating on California's General Obligation Bond debt from "A+" to "AA-".

From July 1, 1999, to November 19, 1999, the Regents of the University of California issued approximately \$197 million in revenue bonds and the special purpose authorities, which are discretely presented component units, issued approximately \$508 million in revenue bonds.

In September 1999, legislation was enacted that provided for enhanced benefits for State and school members of the PERF. Benefit enhancements include increased retirement benefits for active State and school members, various one-time cost-of-living adjustments to State and school retirees, and the opportunity for State Second Tier PERF members to elect participation in the First Tier. The future costs for these benefit enhancements is estimated to be \$3.2 billion for State members and \$1.7 billion for school members. As the legislation is not effective until January 1, 2000, the benefit enhancements have not been reflected in the June 30, 1999, required supplementary Schedule of Funding Progress.

On November 19, 1999, the Regents of the University of California, a discretely presented component unit, approved the winding up of the UCSF Stanford Health Care merger and the termination of the various merger agreements. They also authorized the President of the University of California either to dissolve UCSF Stanford Health Care or to use a public benefit corporate structure for the purposes of continuing those activities and services that had been provided by the merged entity.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress

Public Employees' Retirement Fund

(Amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability -AAL- (b)	(Excess of the Actuarial Value of Assets over AAL) or Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability -UAAL- (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	(Excess as a Percentage of Covered Payroll) or UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 1996	\$ 38,917	\$ 41,867	\$ 2,950	93.0 %	\$ 8,924	33.1 %
June 30, 1997	44,822	43,504	(1,318)	103.0	9,102	(14.5)
June 30, 1998	52,838	46,021	(6,817)	114.8	9,307	(73.2)

Judges' Retirement Fund

(Amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability -AAL- (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability -UAAL- (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 1996	\$ 13	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,447	0.9 %	\$ 154	939.6 %
June 30, 1997 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
June 30, 1998 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Judges' Retirement Fund II

(Amounts in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability -AAL- (b)	(Excess of the Actuarial Value of Assets over AAL) or Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability -UAAL- (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	(Excess as a Percentage of Covered Payroll) or UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 1996	\$ 2,388	\$ 2,813	\$ 425	84.9 %	\$ 8,080	5.3 %
June 30, 1997	7,242	7,906	664	91.6	15,422	4.3
June 30, 1998	15,120	15,043	(77)	100.5	33,880	(0.2)

Notes:

- (1) Beginning with the June 30, 1997 actuarial valuation, actuarial valuations were performed using the aggregate cost valuation method. The aggregate cost method does not identify unfunded actuarial liabilities. Prior to the June 30, 1997 valuation, actuarial valuations were performed using the aggregate entry age normal cost valuation method.
- (2) Effective January 1, 1999, the Defined Benefit Plan (DB Plan) and the Cash Balance Plan (CB Plan) merged to establish the State Teachers' Retirement Plan which includes the Defined Benefit Program (DB Program) and the Cash Balance Benefit Program (CBB Program). All actuarial data relates to the DB Plan.

Schedule of Funding Progress

Legislators' Retirement Fund

(Amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability -AAL- (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability -UAAL- (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 1996	\$ 94	\$ 105	\$ 11	89.5 %	\$ 4.8	229.2 %
June 30, 1997 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
June 30, 1998 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State Teachers' Retirement System Defined Benefit Program ⁽²⁾

(Amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability -AAL- (b)	(Excess of the Actuarial Value of Assets over AAL) or Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability -UAAL- (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	(Excess as a Percentage of Covered Payroll) or UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 1996	\$ 55,207	\$ 63,391	\$ 8,184	87.1 %	\$ 12,688	64.5 %
June 30, 1997	67,980	69,852	1,872	97.3	14,521	12.9
June 30, 1998	77,290	74,234	(3,056)	104.1	15,741	(19.4)

University of California Retirement System

(Amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability -AAL- (b)	(Excess of the Actuarial Value of Assets over AAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	(Excess as a Percentage of Covered Payroll) ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 1997	\$ 22,851	\$ 19,257	\$ (3,594)	118.7 %	\$ 4,762	(75.5) %
June 30, 1998	27,132	20,617	(6,515)	131.6	4,960	(131.4)
June 30, 1999	32,087	22,157	(9,930)	144.8	5,347	(185.7)

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

The Year 2000 (Y2K) problem stems from a cost-saving measure taken more than 30 years ago to save data storage space. During this time, years such as 1999 were shortened to two digits and stored as 99. The Year 2000 presents a problem with this method because 2000 could be stored as 00. If a program using this method includes date-sensitive calculations, the distinction between 1900 and 2000 might not be made and could result in data miscalculations or a stop in data processing altogether. Thus, if systems are not remediated, the potential impact of the Year 2000 problem might include disruptions to some government operations, leading to possible interruptions of services to Californians.

With the State's reliance on information technology (IT) to support many essential services, the State has made it a top priority to ensure that all IT systems are Y2K compliant. The Governor's Executive Order D-3-99 requires that all state government entities focus on Y2K remediation efforts for all computer systems and related equipment, defer any new technology projects not required by law, and develop business continuity plans for the continuous delivery of essential services.

To ensure the integrity of testing already completed and the stability of the production environment, a Y2K Directive (1999-02) announcing a moratorium was issued by the Department of Information Technology (DOIT). The moratorium is in effect from November 1, 1999, through the end of business on March 10, 2000. The moratorium is intended to maintain focus on the Y2K remediation efforts and the preparedness of the State.

The State has been working for some time to make the modifications necessary to make its computer systems Y2K ready. The Executive Order directed DOIT to oversee this effort. In doing so, DOIT established a Y2K Program Management Office (PMO) to coordinate and monitor activities of the various state organizations as they address Y2K readiness issues. A few agencies with mission critical systems, including the California State University, the trial courts, the California Public Employees' Retirement System, the California State Teachers' Retirement System and the University of California do not report to the Y2K PMO.

The implementation of the Y2K PMO has occurred through various stages:

Awareness Stage: The Y2K PMO developed an extensive project plan to coordinate DOIT's oversight activities. The Y2K PMO also provided oversight and direction to individual state entities' to ensure budgets and project plans were in place to support remediation of computer systems and related equipment.

Assessment Stage: Using a standardized methodology developed by examining best practices, the Y2K PMO contracted with suppliers to conduct detailed department assessments (DDA) on 103 of the 116 identified state entities. Some entities such as constitutional offices

were not required to participate. The DDA process resulted in an independent baseline from which to measure compliance standards.

Remediation Stage: Each state entity is required to report weekly updates on its progress against the baseline data established upon completion of the DDA.

Validation/Testing Stage: An independent contractor conducted an Independent Verification & Validation (IV&V) of state entity mission critical system-related documents and artifacts.

The DDA process identified 38 entities as having mission critical systems that support essential services to the State. A total of 709 mission critical systems were identified that include IT applications, external interfaces, embedded technology, and desktops systems. As of November 5, 1999, 689 mission critical systems have completed their remediation activities. Except for a few systems, it is anticipated that all mission critical systems will be complete and compliant by December 31, 1999. For the few systems that may not be remediated by December 31, 1999, contingency plans have already been prepared to ensure continuous delivery of essential services.

As a result of the DDA process, action items were identified and provided to the entities with mission critical systems. These action items were documented in a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). State entities with CAPs are required to provide weekly updates to their progress toward completing each outstanding action item.

In addition, through the Governor's Executive Order, DOIT developed a Continuity Planning for Business methodology to assist state entities in their development of a continuity plan to provide essential services. The Y2K PMO has closely tracked and monitored the progress of continuity plan development and readiness activities to minimize potential interruption of services to Californians.

The State has mission critical and high profile interfaces with local, county and federal agencies, private businesses, and municipalities. An independent contractor is assisting the State with the testing of the State-County interfaces. The Y2K PMO is closely tracking and monitoring the testing status of each interface.

The DOIT estimates total Y2K costs identified by the departments under its supervision at \$357 million. These costs are part of much larger overall IT costs incurred annually by the State, including costs incurred by certain independent State entities that do not report to the Y2K PMO. For fiscal year 1999-00, the Legislature created a fund of \$33.5 million (\$13.5 million General Fund) for unanticipated Y2K costs, which can be increased if necessary.

Additional information on the State's progress with Y2K remediation is available at <http://www.Year2000.ca.gov>. (The information provided herein is a Year 2000 Readiness Disclosure pursuant to the Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act (Public Law 105-271)).

The status of the major agencies that do not report to the Y2K PMO follows. The California State University has completed the

awareness and assessment stages. It has almost completed the remediation and validation/testing stages, and is working on continuity planning. Of the 58 trial courts, 46 have reported on their Y2K status. Of the trial court systems reporting, 5% are in the assessment stage, 28% are in the remediation stage, and 67% are in the validation/testing stage. The California Public Employees' Retirement System has addressed all aspects of the awareness, assessment, and remediation stages. The validation/testing stage for its mainframe operating system, mainframe computer applications, and PC applications has also been addressed. The California State Teachers' Retirement System has completed all stages of the Y2K compliance validation/testing, and testing of contingency plans is expected to be completed by October 1999. The University of California has completed the awareness and assessment stages, and has substantially completed the remediation stage. The remediation and validation/testing stages are currently underway and are expected to be completed by December 31, 1999.

Although state departments are making substantial progress overall toward the goal of Y2K compliance, the task is very large and will likely encounter unexpected difficulties. The State cannot predict whether all mission critical systems will be ready and tested by late 1999. It also cannot be predicted what impact the failure of any particular IT system(s), or of outside interfaces with state IT systems, might have.

cc: Members of the Legislature
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